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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On 24 November 2011, the Deputy Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the Russian Federation, India, China and South Africa met in Moscow in the format of BRICS to discuss the situation in the Middle East and North Africa.

The participants at the meting underlined the legitimacy of the aspirations of the peoples of the region for greater political and social rights. They agreed that the transformation processes in the region created the need to search for ways of addressing crises in countries in the Middle East and North Africa within the framework of international law and only through peaceful means, without resorting to force, through establishing a broad national dialogue with due respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the countries in the region. They rejected violence as a means of achieving political goals. They emphasized the need for full respect of human rights by all sides, especially by the authorities, in protecting unarmed civilians.

The role of the United Nations Security Council was emphasized, since it bears the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. It was noted that all parties should strictly implement the decisions of the Security Council. They noted that it was inadmissible to impose solutions on the States in the Middle East and North Africa through outside intervention in the internal political processes.

The BRICS Deputy Foreign Ministers stressed that the only acceptable way to resolve the internal crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic is through urgent peaceful negotiations with the participation of all parties, as provided by the Arab League initiative, taking into account the legitimate aspirations of all Syrians. Any external interference in Syria's affairs not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations should be excluded. In this context, the experience of the international community with regard to developments in Libya needs a thorough review to see if the actions taken were in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

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The participants expressed their support for the Libyan people's democratic aspirations on the basis of public consensus and through a comprehensive national political dialogue with the participation of all segments of Libyan society. They reaffirmed the importance of strengthening the leading role of the United Nations and its Security Council in post-conflict settlement and reconstruction in Libya. In this regard, the participants emphasized the importance of the establishment of the United Nations mission in Libya tasked to support the transition process in the country. They also noted the demand for consolidated efforts by the international community, including those of the African Union, with a view to helping to overcome the devastating consequences of the civil war and reaffirmed the readiness of the BRICS countries to make meaningful contributions to building a free, democratic and stable Libya that enjoys development.

The BRICS countries welcomed the signing of the initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council concerning the peaceful transition of power in Yemen, which took place in Riyadh on 23 November. They fully appreciated the constructive position of the Yemeni parties, which demonstrated their responsibility and concern for the interests of the country and its people. The participants acknowledged the successful efforts undertaken by the international community, the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Mr. Abdellatif Zayani, and the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Jamal Benomar. The participants called on all the political forces in Yemen to do their utmost now to implement the agreement on transition of power peacefully. The participants considered that the approach adopted for addressing the situation in Yemen, based on the dialogue between the authorities and the opposition, can be applied to similar situations in the region.

The participants agreed that the period of fundamental transformation taking place in the States of the Middle East and North Africa should not be used as a pretext to delay resolution of lasting conflicts but that it should rather serve as an incentive to settle them, in particular the Arab-Israeli one. Resolution of this and other long-standing regional issues would generally improve the situation in the Middle East and North Africa. Thus, at the meeting, the participants confirmed their commitment to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of the universally recognized international legal framework, including the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Madrid principles and the Arab Peace Initiative.

The BRICS States support the resumption of the Palestinian-Israeli negotiations aiming at the establishment of an independent, viable and territorially contiguous Palestinian State with full sovereignty within the 1967 borders, with agreed-upon territorial swaps and with East Jerusalem as its capital. They also encouraged the Quartet to intensify its efforts towards early realization of these goals.

The participants supported Palestinian efforts to achieve membership in the United Nations. They also underscored the importance of direct negotiations between the parties to reach final settlement. They called upon Palestinians and Israelis to take constructive measures, to rebuild mutual trust and to create the right conditions for restarting negotiations, while avoiding unilateral steps, in particular settlement activity in the Occupied Palestinian Territories. They advocated the earliest reunification of the Palestinians. A united position of the Palestinians, based

on the PLO principles and the Arab Peace Initiative, would contribute to progress towards a Palestinian-Israeli settlement, achieving lasting peace and providing security for all the countries and peoples of the region.

The participants were extremely concerned about security and stability in the Gulf region, where they called for political dialogue in resolving differences and are against the use and threat of force. They advocated settling the situation concerning the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran only through political and diplomatic means and establishing dialogue between all the parties concerned, in particular between Iran and the P5+1 group, as well as between Iran and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in order to clarify the questions regarding Iran's nuclear programme. It has been emphasized that imposing additional and unilateral sanctions on Iran is counterproductive and would only exacerbate the situation. The BRICS States expressed their hope for the successful holding of the 2012 Conference to be attended by all States of the Middle East, on the establishment of the Middle East free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at by the States of the region.

The participants stressed the necessity of building a system of relations in the Gulf region that would guarantee equal and reliable security for all States of the subregion.

The participants agreed on the convenience of regular consultations on the Middle East and North Africa issues in different forums, including the United Nations, and reaffirmed their support for informal meetings among their representatives.

In this regard, I have the honour to request your kind assistance in having the contents of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**

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Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 5 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of October 2011 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as an official document of the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the identical letters dated 5 December 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
2 October 2011	1620	While two enemy Poclain machines were placing four concrete blocks in a T shape opposite the Fatimah Gate, members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed their weapons towards Lebanese Army observation post personnel at the Fatimah Gate garden.
3 October 2011	0820	Israeli enemy forces broke into the Lebanese Army cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israelis missing in Lebanon.
	1000 1110	The sound of a number of explosions and medium-weapons fire was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
	1850	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.
4 October 2011	0900 0915	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol directed their binoculars towards the town of Kafr Killa and the Marj-Khiyam plain.
	1215	Israeli enemy forces broke into the Lebanese Army cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israelis missing in Lebanon.
	2145	From its Jabal al-Rus position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two seconds towards the Lebanese Army Hasan-1 position.
	2245	From its Jabal al-Rus position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two seconds towards the Lebanese Army Hasan-1 position.
6 October 2011	1246	Israeli enemy forces broke into the Lebanese Army cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israelis missing in Lebanon.
	2105	From its Hadab position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for 10 minutes towards the Lebanese Army 750 high site.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
7 October 2011	1500	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.
	1955 1956	From its Hadab position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun and Yarun Heights positions.
8 October 2011	1315	While a Merkava tank was being moved from the Israeli enemy Jabal al-Rus — Ruwaysat al-Alam position to the Jabal Summaqah position, it was halted and its cannon was directed towards the Lebanese Army Hasan-2 position.
	2053	An Israeli enemy motorized patrol directed a searchlight that was mounted on one of the vehicles towards the mosque in the town of Abbasiyah and the surrounding area. Three men then got out of the vehicle and shone torches towards Lebanese territory.
9 October 2011	1130	From the Khallat al-Budiyah-2 position, one of the Israeli enemy observed Lebanese territory through binoculars.
10 October 2011	2105	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.
	2150	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.
	2158	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.
11 October 2011	2015	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.
	2050	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards a UNIFIL patrol at Birkat Yarun.
16 October 2011	1120 1122	Hebrew words were heard from a Jaguar-type apparatus at the Lebanese Army 3rd Brigade Tallat al-Aqarib-Suhmur position.
19 October 2011	1915	From its Hadab position opposite Yarun, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards the Lebanese Army Khirbat Yarun position.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
22 October 2011	2145	From its Ruwaysat al-Alam position, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five seconds towards the Lebanese Army Hasan-1 position.
23 October 2011	1415	Israeli enemy civilians (one man and four women) used a video camera to photograph the northern part of the village of Ghajar.
24 October 2011	1450	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.
25 October 2011	0900	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol within occupied Palestinian territory verbally abused and pelted with stones Lebanese shepherds who were minding their flocks on the Khiyam plain opposite the Matallah settlement.
	0930 1430	Loud explosions were heard inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. At the same time, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft circled over the area.
27 October 2011	1930	Israeli enemy forces broke into the cellular telephone network and sent recorded messages in Arabic offering a reward of $10 million for information about Israelis missing in Lebanon.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
5 October 2011	0145	An Israeli enemy military launch for 40 seconds directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the line of buoys.
	0150	An Israeli enemy military launch for 40 seconds directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the line of buoys.
13 October 2011	0527	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
	0530	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
14 October 2011	0600	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for one minute.
15 October 2011	2332	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 3.
	2345	An Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight for three minutes towards the Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 3 and 4.
20 October 2011	0325	An Israeli enemy military launch for 15 seconds directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
	0435	An Israeli enemy military launch for 30 seconds directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
	0440	An Israeli enemy military launch for 20 seconds directed a searchlight towards the Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2, 3 and 4.
25 October 2011	2035	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for one minute directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
	2040	From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy for 15 seconds directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoys Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 October 2011	0756	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1137 hours.
	1311	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1331 hours.
	1425	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1500 hours.
	1533	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1548 hours.
	1759	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2141 hours.
	1923	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2256 hours.
2 October 2011	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1415 hours over Rumaysh.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh.
	1105	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the South before leaving at 1110 hours.
	1120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 1700 hours.
	1240	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1245 hours.
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Shuba. It circled over the South before leaving at 2350 hours.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0049 hours on 3 October 2011.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
3 October 2011	0016	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0305 hours.
	0225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0707 hours.
	0653	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1044 hours.
	0829	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1201 hours.
	1030	Six Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1215	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 1740 hours.
	1605	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours.
	1620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0800 hours on 4 October 2011.
	1640	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1748 hours.
	1643	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1843 hours.
	1649	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1907 hours.
	1650	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours.
	1705	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1735 hours.
	1745	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1748 hours.
	1825	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1828 hours.
	1828	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2124 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1934	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2307 hours.
	2339	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0223 hours on 4 October 2011.
4 October 2011	0151	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0522 hours.
	0440	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0752 hours.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving over Naqurah at 1940 hours.
	1832	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2148 hours.
	2205	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the Bekaa before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b at 0710 hours on 5 October 2011.
5 October 2011	0728	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0740 hours.
	1102	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 October 2011	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Rumaysh.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Bekaa before leaving at 1620 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1110	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1113 hours.
	2020	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
9 October 2011	0629	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1520 hours.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Naqurah.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Al-Arz (the Cedars) and Baalbek before leaving at 1135 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1140	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1215 hours over Rumaysh.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2225	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa and circling over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving over Rumaysh at 0310 hours on 10 October 2011.
10 October 2011	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Rumaysh.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1726	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2253 hours.
	2015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2230 hours.
11 October 2011	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1515 hours over Naqurah.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Jubayl and the South before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1420	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2057 hours.
	1530	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1550 hours.
12 October 2011	0950	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1017 hours.
	1501	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1521 hours.
13 October 2011	2240	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0045 hours on 14 October 2011.
14 October 2011	0001	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Shab'a, Nabi Uwaydah and Kafr Killa before leaving at 1425 hours.
	0328	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 0633 hours.
	1005	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1008 hours.
16 October 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut, Jubayl and the Bekaa before leaving at 1615 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1610 hours over Naqurah.
	1335	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1335 hours.
	1654	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1701 hours.
	1800	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours.
17 October 2011	1850	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Bint Jubayl before leaving at 1910 hours.
	1925	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Bint Jubayl before leaving at 1930 hours.
	1950	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over Bint Jubayl before leaving at 2015 hours.
18 October 2011	1920	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1945 hours.
19 October 2011	1400	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0015 hours on 20 October 2011.
20 October 2011	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0712	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1225 hours over Rumaysh.
	1410	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1420 hours.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Tyre and Sidon before leaving at 2115 over the sea off Naqurah.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled between the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving over Kafr Killa at 0740 hours on 21 October 2011.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
21 October 2011	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1440 hours over Naqurah.
	1045	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0045 hours on 22 October 2011.
	1250	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl and flying east. They left at 1300 hours over the sea off Tripoli.
	1300	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1340 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1325	From an aircraft flying at high altitude over the Mukallis area, the Israeli enemy dropped a suspicious object which was attached to a parachute.
22 October 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Rumaysh.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
23 October 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1535 hours over Aytarun.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 1825 hours.
	1135	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1250 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1345	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1825 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2305 hours over Naqurah.
	2210	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0520 hours on 24 October 2011.
	2311	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 2327 hours.
24 October 2011	0550	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1050 hours over Naqurah.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1235 hours over Naqurah.
	1335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Al-Arz (the Cedars), Shikka and the South before leaving over Rumaysh at 0520 hours on 25 October 2011.
	1925	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1935 hours.
	2020	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2025 hours.
25 October 2011	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1810 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1835 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0300 hours on 26 October 2011.
	1350	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1400 hours.
26 October 2011	1600	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1800 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 October 2011	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and Beirut before leaving over Rumaysh at 0615 hours on 28 October 2011.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2140 hours over Aytarun.
28 October 2011	0100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1045 hours over Naqurah.
	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1345 hours over Rumaysh.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, circling over the South before leaving at 1412 hours.
31 October 2011	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1700 hours over Naqurah.
	1815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving over Naqurah at 0445 hours on 1 November 2011.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-sixth session
Agenda item 164
Financing of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur

Budget performance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The total expenditure for the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 has been linked to the Operation's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, organized by components, namely, peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian, recovery and development liaison; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	774 290.4	705 328.2	68 962.2	8.9
Civilian personnel	356 723.5	293 051.3	63 672.2	17.8
Operational costs	677 113.6	585 070.3	92 043.3	13.6
Gross requirements	**1 808 127.5**	**1 583 449.8**	**224 677.7**	**12.4**
Staff assessment income	31 632.4	30 407.9	1 224.5	3.9
Net requirements	**1 776 495.1**	**1 553 041.9**	**223 453.2**	**12.6**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**1 808 127.5**	**1 583 449.8**	**224 677.7**	**12.4**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	240	184	23.3
Military contingents	19 315	17 359	10.1
United Nations police	3 772	2 796	25.9
Formed police units	2 660	2 139	19.6
International staff[c]	1 519	1 096	27.8
National staff	3 344	2 763	17.4
United Nations Volunteers	616	466	24.4
Temporary positions[d]			
International staff	24	19	20.8
National staff	14	9	35.7
Government-provided personnel	6	4	33.3

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Includes one P-5 post (Senior Field Security Coordination Officer) funded through a cost-sharing arrangement with the United Nations country team.
[d] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 26 February 2010 (A/64/685), amounted to $1,899,367,200 gross ($1,867,410,300 net). It provided for 240 military observers, 19,315 military contingents, 6,432 police personnel including 2,660 in formed units, 1,579 international staff, 3,379 national staff inclusive of 188 national Officers, 620 United Nations Volunteers and 6 Government-provided personnel.

2. In its related report of 30 April 2010 (A/64/660/Add.13), the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $1,839,146,300 gross for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 (see A/64/660/Add.13, para. 77).

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 64/285, appropriated an amount of $1,808,127,500 gross ($1,776,495,100 net) for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

4. The mandate of the Operation was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1769 (2007) and extended in subsequent resolutions of the Council. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1881 (2009) and 1935 (2010).

5. The Operation is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to achieve a lasting political solution and sustained security in Darfur.

6. Within this overall objective, the Operation, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by component as follows: peace process; security; rule of law, governance and human rights; humanitarian, recovery and development liaison; and support.

7. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2010/11 budget. In particular, the performance report compared the actual indicators of achievement; that is, the extent to which actual progress was made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actual completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

8. The main priorities of the Operation during the reporting period related to: (1) the protection of civilians; (2) the provision of support to the peace process; (3) civil society engagement in peace process activities; (4) the promotion of the

rule of law and human rights; and (5) support for humanitarian and early recovery activities.

9. The Operation's mandate of protection of civilians included ensuring physical protection for civilians under imminent threat and establishing a secure and stable environment, including for safe humanitarian access. With a view to improving humanitarian access, UNAMID, in partnership with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, launched Operation Spring Basket on 1 May 2011. The initiative, following intensive negotiations with the Government of the Sudan and the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA)-Abdul Wahid, is designed to reach over 400,000 civilians and to increase accessibility to hitherto inaccessible areas in the Jebel Marra region and other parts of Northern and Western Darfur.

10. In addition, to promote a stable environment across Darfur, UNAMID maintained a more robust posture and increased the number of long- and medium-range patrols to new locations; engaged in advocacy with the Government of the Sudan and leaders of armed movements; and provided escorts to humanitarian convoys and humanitarian personnel.

11. Certain areas of Darfur remained in security phases III and IV owing to the sporadic, low-level conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed movements, particularly in the Shangil Tobaya, Dar al Salam and Thabit areas of Northern Darfur, and in and around Khor Abéché in Southern Darfur. The security situation was also negatively impacted by the deterioration of relations between the Government of the Sudan and SLA-Minni Minawi and the change in trend from fractionalization to unification of efforts by rebel groups and, more recently, agreements between Darfur- and South Kordofan-based rebel groups.

12. During the reporting period, significant progress was made in the negotiation efforts towards the achievement of a comprehensive political solution to the conflict. Following a sustained period of mediation and extensive consultations by the Joint Mediation Support Team and the Government of the State of Qatar with the parties to the conflict and civil society, the Agreement on the Adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur was signed by the Government of the Sudan and the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) on 14 July 2011. The agreement provides for a ceasefire between the signatory parties, contains provisions that address the root causes of the conflict, and offers a basis for a comprehensive and inclusive peace in Darfur.

13. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to support the Joint Mediation Support Team, in particular in its efforts to facilitate negotiations between the parties to the conflict, and to ensure that the interests and concerns of civil society were taken into account in the peace process.

14. With a view to enhancing the participation of civil society in the peace process, UNAMID and the Government of the State of Qatar jointly organized a second conference of representatives of Darfur's civil society in Doha from 12 to 15 July 2010, attended by a total of 315 participants. The conference was a follow-up to the first civil society conference held in Doha from 18 to 20 November 2009. To increase the awareness of the general population, UNAMID, based on a strategy using sensitization teams and radio programmes, disseminated the conference outcomes and, in conjunction with the Joint Mediation Support Team, organized workshops for over 4,000 members of civil society, including youth, women, civil

society groups, native administration and internally displaced persons. In addition, UNAMID facilitated the participation of representatives of civil society to the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference, held in Doha from 27 to 31 May 2011, which brought together approximately 500 participants from the parties to the conflict, civil society groups, political parties, elected officials, refugees and the Darfuri diaspora. The conference endorsed the draft Doha Document for Peace in Darfur as the basis for reaching a comprehensive and inclusive ceasefire and settlement to the conflict.

15. In addition to support for civil society, internally displaced persons and refugees, UNAMID contributed to facilitate coordinated international support for the political processes in Darfur. As a follow-up to earlier retreats held in Kigali, in February 2010, and El Fasher, in July 2010, the Joint Special Representative convened a retreat of special envoys for the Sudan, representatives of Member States and United Nations partners in Nyala, Southern Darfur, on 18 February 2011. The retreat took stock of recent developments in Darfur, assessed the implications of the referendum on the status of South Sudan for the Darfur peace process and promoted the sustained engagement of the international community towards achieving resolution of the Darfur conflict.

16. Progress was modest towards enhancing the rule of law, governance and protection of human rights, and providing assistance to effective and efficient State institutions. Human rights violations remained relatively high as parties to the conflict continued to violate their obligations under international human rights law to protect civilians. Lack of access to remote areas affected by conflict, such as Jebel Moon and Jebel Marra, and restrictions of road movement owing to security concerns continued to limit UNAMID's ability to promptly investigate and document cases. However, the Operation continued to raise human rights concerns with Government authorities and to build the capacity of security institutions, through training on basic human rights concepts, prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence, and arrest and detention procedures. In addition, UNAMID continued to monitor trials for their conformity to international human rights principles, and continued to work with Government authorities to build the capacity of corrections officers and improve conditions for prisoners. Furthermore, UNAMID continued to work with armed opposition movements and the Government of the Sudan to stop the recruitment of child soldiers. Progress was also made towards the implementation of Security Council resolutions pertaining to the protection of children in armed conflict, through monitoring, reporting and advocacy at the community level.

17. The Operation, in collaboration with international and national non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and the United Nations country team, continued to undertake confidence-building activities with stakeholders at the community level by implementing quick-impact projects that contribute to peacebuilding and benefit vulnerable communities. During the reporting period, a total of 149 quick-impact projects (including the 44 projects originally planned for the reporting period) were approved by UNAMID against the budgeted resource requirements of $4 million for implementation in the three Darfur States. The total number of quick-impact projects for implementation since inception stood at 525. These projects were aimed at addressing the needs of the population in the areas of education, health, water, sanitation, environmental protection, agriculture, community development, income generation, women's

empowerment, shelter, rule of law and conflict resolution. Of these, a total of 260 had been completed by the end of the period, while 191 were at various stages of implementation, and 74 were scheduled to begin during the 2011/12 period. While UNAMID has taken various steps to address some constraints hampering implementation, such as the inadequate capacity of local implementing partners through training, other logistical constraints such as inaccessibility of some project sites owing to poor infrastructure network and the volatile security environment continued to limit progress in several projects.

18. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Operation for the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 amounted to $1,583,449,800 gross ($1,553,041,900 net), compared with the resources approved for the maintenance of the Operation for the period in the total amount of $1,808,127,500 gross ($1,776,495,100 net) under General Assembly resolution 64/285.

19. The resource utilization of the Operation for the reporting period resulted in significantly reduced requirements for military and police personnel costs owing to the marked decrease in the ceiling man rate for fresh rations from the budgeted cost of $13.36 per person-day to the actual cost of $9.74 per person-day; and the unserviceability and non-deployment of contingent-owned major equipment, resulting in lower actual requirements with respect to the reimbursement of troop- and police-contributing Governments. The unspent balance was also attributable to a lower-than-planned level of expenditures regarding net salaries and common staff costs for international staff and to a lower-than-planned level of aviation activities.

20. The recruitment and retention of highly qualified staff for service in Darfur remains challenging. As at 30 June 2011, 58 candidates had declined offers of appointment and 204 were recruited, while 172 separated, representing a net positive recruitment rate of 32 staff members for the period. The average monthly staff turnover rate for the year under review was 14 staff members, which necessitated the need for continuous recruitment activities to identify replacements.

21. During the reporting period, the Operation conducted outreach activities to improve national recruitment, which resulted in approximately 22,000 applications from across Darfur, including those from candidates from a diverse range of ethnic and social groups in addition to women and underrepresented communities. Following a review, nearly 700 candidates from underrepresented communities were placed on a roster of candidates.

C. Mission support initiatives

22. Despite logistical challenges related to the large area of operations with long and difficult supply routes and poor infrastructure, long procurement processes, and the volatile situation, the multi-year construction projects are progressing. During the reporting period, all camps constructed during previous financial years were upgraded to meet United Nations standards in terms of safety and security through the hardening and fortification of defence perimeters and related structures. The long-term plan, originally envisaged as being completed in 2009/10 but carried over into the 2010/11 and 2011/12 periods, called for the construction of 37 military camps and 19 formed police unit camps. At all four major supercamps, the Operation completed the construction of a total of 21 military camps and 18 formed police unit camps. In addition, nine military camps were in advanced stages of

construction, the construction processes for two military camps were at the mobilization stage, and the construction processes for the remaining five military camps could not be started, owing to security and land-related issues. The formed police unit camp, initially planned for Nertiti in Western Darfur, was deferred as there is no deployment plan yet for that location.

23. In addition, the construction of community policing centres continued to provide security and protection to vulnerable internally displaced persons. Out of the planned 70 centres, a total of 18 were fully completed as at 30 June 2011, while the remaining 52 were prioritized for construction to be completed by 30 June 2012, using in-house engineering capacities and military engineering companies. Nevertheless, a total of 50 out of the planned 70 centres were made operational by co-locating them with existing team sites.

24. During the period under review, the construction of mission subsistence allowance standard accommodation for 1,500 international staff was completed, improving significantly the living conditions, security and morale of staff in Darfur, while the construction in all sectors of office accommodation was commenced, with furnishing and completion scheduled for the 2011/12 financial year. The roads in the four supercamps were successfully completed, whereas work on gravel roads, linking 15 team sites to major roads, was commenced and will continue during the 2011/12 financial year to ensure that a majority of the camps are connected to major cities or townships.

25. The engineering plan of the Operation also included the construction of airport terminals, aprons and taxiways at El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina airports, as well as the construction of 34 helipads. During the reporting period, the construction of airport terminals at Nyala and a temporary terminal at El Fasher were completed, but the construction of an airport terminal at El Geneina airport was rescheduled for the 2011/12 period, owing to the inability of the contractor to mobilize the required resources. At the end of the period, the Operation was awaiting provision of suitable land for the construction of the main terminal, taxiway and aprons at El-Fasher airport. The construction of aprons and taxiways at Nyala airport commenced and is expected to be completed during the 2011/12 period. In addition, out of the 34 planned helipads, the Operation has completed the construction of 11 helipads, while the construction of the remaining 23 helipads for the safe landing of UNAMID aircraft in remote camps is currently under way and will continue during the 2011/12 period. These multi-year airfield construction projects were delayed owing to difficulties encountered in identifying lands, obtaining governmental permits and delays in the tender processes.

26. Improving upon previous contracts, under which food rations were delivered by air, the contract for rations in place during the period focused on carrying out deliveries primarily through the use of ground transportation, resulting in reduced rations delivery costs.

27. The scarcity of water in Darfur remains a particular concern for UNAMID. Of the 96 sites identified by UNAMID for drilling to improve the accessibility to water resources and meet daily needs, 42 sites were in use during the reporting period and the water was being shared with local communities, while six sites were awaiting commissioning. The drilling capacity of the Operation was negatively impacted by the cancellation of a contract to drill 25 boreholes awarded to an international company owing to difficulties acquiring visas and mobilizing drilling equipment,

long procurement lead time, and the delayed deployment of United Nations- and contingent-owned equipment. The Operation also conducted 9 hydro-geological surveys, procured 50 data loggers and 6 water quality dippers, monitored the quality of underground water sources at key aquifer locations in the Operation area and carried out training on ground water monitoring, pollution control and database management.

28. To improve its wastewater management programme, the Operation established rainwater collection projects at its headquarters and at the Nyala, El Geneina, and Zalingei supercamps. A total of 172 water treatment plants were procured, out of which 64 were installed and in operation during the reporting period. With respect to solid waste disposal, the Operation acquired three landfill sites in El Fasher, Nyala and Zalingei, and five controlled tipping sites for the team sites in Shangil Tobay, Um Kadada, Mukjar, Nertiti and Shaeria, which will be developed during the 2011/12 period. In addition, waste composting was initiated within the military camps in El Fasher. As part of the Operation's environmental initiatives, 12,000 tree seedlings were planted across Darfur, limited solar-operated heaters were installed for a pilot project and solar-operated borehole pumps were ordered.

29. With regard to air operations, the difficult terrain in Darfur and limited road and rail infrastructure caused heavy reliance on aviation support to meet operational and logistical requirements. The Operation contracted a total of nine fixed-wing and 34 rotary-wing aircraft, including five tactical helicopters. However, the Operation faced a number of challenges related to delays in the deployment of three fixed-wing and four rotary-wing aircraft, as well as limited parking space at various airports in Darfur. In addition, UNAMID operations were significantly hindered by restrictions on freedom of movement, including a ban on United Nations helicopter flights (military and civilian) in and out of Nyala, Southern Darfur, on grounds of security; denials of security clearance; and flight restrictions on tactical Mi-35 helicopters. These issues adversely affected the Operation's ability to provide support to team sites.

30. The movement of cargo of contingents or of the United Nations to and from Darfur was generally conducted by road, using Port Sudan as the seaport of entry, while the centres at El Obeid and Entebbe, Uganda were utilized as logistics bases and transit points for some cargo transported to Darfur. To clear the backlog of shipments of United Nations-owned equipment at Port Sudan, the Operation continued to use a third-party logistics provider, which resulted in the clearance of 1,370 20-foot containers and 130 vehicles during the reporting period. The third-party logistics contract, which stemmed from the limited in-house capacity, included customs clearance at Port Sudan and at all major airports in the Sudan, inland freight forwarding using road and rail network (where possible) for transportation of goods, the airlifting of cargo (in case of emergencies), the provision of warehousing facilities for cargo storage, and clearance and in-land transportation of heavy equipment.

31. During the reporting period, the Operation successfully maintained and operated a satellite network with one Earth station that linked all regional offices — Khartoum, Entebbe and Addis Ababa — with the Operation headquarters for voice, fax, video and data communications, in addition to supporting and maintaining very small aperture terminal systems. With regard to information technology, the Operation established and improved Internet connectivity and provided support and

maintenance to 120 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 5,000 users in camps and central locations throughout the Operation area. Entebbe continued to be the disaster recovery and business continuity site for UNAMID. Several solar power back-up installation kits for communications and microwave equipment were installed and work was undertaken on server virtualization to reduce carbon emissions by consuming less and reducing the use of information and communications technology equipment powered by diesel generators.

32. The Operation continued to provide mission-wide medical services and medical evacuation services. UNAMID operated and maintained six United Nations-owned level-I clinics and one United Nations level-II hospital in El Fasher, and military level-II and level-III hospitals in El Geneina and Nyala, respectively. Furthermore, mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including to six level-IV hospitals (two in Nairobi, three in Egypt and one in Dubai) were in place.

D. Regional mission cooperation

33. The regional mission coordination activities of UNAMID were characterized by inter-mission coordination with the United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS), the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT), until the liquidation of the Mission, and the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). The activities included cooperation in the areas of security, evacuation and logistics plans, as well as in matters of joint mediation and humanitarian and recovery operations with UNMIS.

34. In particular, a number of UNAMID activities were closely coordinated with UNMIS. These included joint situational analysis and brainstorming meetings on the referendum on the status of South Sudan. The Operation participated in bimonthly joint UNAMID/UNMIS video-telephone conferencing with the headquarters Integrated Mission Task Force on the protection of civilians and the development of the UNMIS/United Nations country team Sudan integrated plan for the final stages of the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The liaison and coordination mechanisms in respect of military and police activities was maintained with the deployment of military and police liaison officers in UNMIS. In addition, UNAMID collaborated with UNMIS in the areas of security management, assessment of public information activities on subjects of mutual interest or endeavour, support to the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, capacity-building and other activities involving the police, judiciary corrections institutions, human rights, child protection and gender activities. Common services, including space/office utilization, security management, air and ground transport services and fleet management, joint movement control operations, property management and medical services continued to be shared with UNMIS. Particularly on air transportation, while no aircraft were shared with UNMIS, air asset support to UNMIS was provided when requested and when UNAMID commitments allowed for such support.

35. Furthermore, UNAMID continued to use the common services and facilities provided by the Regional Service Centre (Entebbe) shared with MONUSCO, the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB)/United Nations Office in

Burundi (BNUB) and UNMIS as to enhance efficiency and responsiveness of logistics support services.

E. Partnerships and country team coordination

36. UNAMID continued to foster cooperation with the African Union on substantive political, recovery and development issues. During the reporting period, the Joint Support and Cooperation Mechanism in Addis Ababa held weekly briefing sessions with the African Union Sudan desk, regular meetings with representatives of troops and police-contributing countries to address UNAMID deployment and operational issues, and ad hoc meetings with "friends of UNAMID", the diplomatic community and the Panel of Experts on the Sudan; and continued to participate in monthly meetings of the Association of Defence Attachés.

37. In order to continue enhancing collaboration between the United Nations and the African Union on UNAMID, the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary Generals for the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Field Support, as well as the Joint Special Representative, participated in the African Union summit held in Addis Ababa from 30 to 31 January 2011.

38. Through the three meetings of the technical and strategic tripartite coordination mechanism held during the period, UNAMID continued to engage with the Government of the Sudan to resolve operational and technical issues, including flights and equipment clearance, use of UNAMID aerial assets, the provision of visas and the authorization of a radio broadcasting licence.

39. The Sudan Consultative Forum, which is composed of the African Union, United Nations Headquarters, UNAMID, UNMIS and regional and international stakeholders (including neighbouring countries and special envoys for the Sudan), was established in May 2010 to follow up on the decisions of the African Union Peace and Security Council, in particular the implementation of the recommendations made by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on Darfur, and to facilitate coordinated international support for political processes in Darfur and the Sudan. During the reporting period, the Sudan Consultative Forum convened on 6 November 2010 to discuss the need for a Darfur-based political process. The Operation accordingly commenced planning and, in coordination with the African Union High-level Implementation Panel on Darfur and the Joint Mediation Support Team, established a dedicated integrated Darfur Political Process Unit at UNAMID headquarters in January 2011 to plan and manage the internal political process in Darfur to support and complement the Doha peace process and its outcome.

40. During the reporting period, UNAMID maintained liaison and coordinated with the United Nations country team and humanitarian partners to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance and access to the conflict-affected and displaced populations of Darfur.

41. To further the policy of the Secretary-General on integration, in September 2010, the United Nations/African Union Joint Special Representative and the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan co-chaired a senior management retreat to provide strategic guidance for the finalization and the

implementation of the Darfur Integrated Strategic Framework; ensure shared understanding of the Framework and affirm collective accountability for its implementation; brainstorm on key goals for stabilization and recovery in Darfur; endorse the draft strategic priorities within each component of the Framework; and establish the Darfur Senior Policy Group.

42. In line with the Government's recovery and development strategy for Darfur, in August 2010 the Government of the Sudan announced a comprehensive national strategy for peace and recovery that included a pledge of $1.9 billion over four years for reconstruction and basic service delivery. In collaboration with the United Nations country team and the Government of the Sudan, a Darfur water conference was held on 27 and 28 June 2011 to focus on the issue of water as an instrument to ensure peace and the protection of civilians in the region, and to raise funds for water-related projects in Darfur. The conference brought together thematic experts, government officials, civil society representatives and the international donor community. Over $500 million was pledged to rehabilitate the region's water infrastructure.

F. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: peace process

43. The African Union-United Nations Joint Chief Mediator for Darfur held consultations with the parties to the conflict and representatives of civil society, with a view to reaching a comprehensive peace agreement. The consultations and mediation between the Government of the Sudan and LJM resulted in the signing on 14 July 2011 of the Agreement on the Adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur. During the reporting period, UNAMID focused on supporting the Joint Mediation Support Team and other mediation efforts to achieve a comprehensive and sustainable peace in Darfur, including by continuing to: (a) support the signatory parties to the Darfur Peace Agreement and other political actors and stakeholders in their efforts to reach a political solution to the conflict; (b) maintain high-level contact with the armed movements and encourage them to cease hostilities and join the political process; (c) support the Joint Chief Mediator in his efforts to facilitate negotiations between the parties to the conflict; and (d) support and enhance efforts to ensure that the interests and concerns of civil society were taken into account in the peace process. In that regard, UNAMID assisted and supported the activities of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation, through the provision of advice and logistical support to meetings and workshops, as well as facilitated the participation of tribal leaders, religious leaders, internally displaced persons, women, youth, nomads and other representatives of civil society in the peace process. The Operation also continued to support and build the capacity of the institutions established under the Darfur Peace Agreement. In particular, UNAMID managed to hold meetings with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and its Commissions despite financial constraints, delays in staff appointments and changes in leadership following the national elections of April 2010. The Operation continued to provide technical advice, logistical support and capacity-building where appropriate to institutions falling under the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, including the Compensation Commission, the Darfur Peace and Reconciliation Council and the Darfur Land Commission.

44. On 29 March 2011, the Government of the Sudan issued a presidential decree providing for the conduct of a referendum on the status of Darfur. The National Electoral Commission commenced preparations for the referendum and, on 12 April 2011, formally requested material and technical assistance from UNAMID for the revision of the voter register and the registration of new voters. Following negotiations between the Government and LJM that culminated in the signing on 14 July 2011 of the Agreement on the Adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, the parties agreed to delay the holding of the referendum until at least one year after the signing of the Agreement.

45. Public information campaigns and information materials continued to be used to actively support strategic priorities of UNAMID, particularly in relation to the protection of civilians, the voluntary return of internally displaced persons and early recovery and development. Communications and public information activities included: community outreach workshops to raise awareness on the mandate of UNAMID; workshops to build the capacity of civil society in peace negotiations and conflict resolution; and publication information materials, such as the monthly magazine *Voices of Darfur* and radio broadcasts on local radio stations. During the reporting period, UNAMID radio broadcasting was supplemented by broadcasts between one to five minutes long of news and short feature programmes on Radio Miraya, United Nations Radio and three local State radio stations in Darfur. In addition, on 26 June 2011, UNAMID signed an agreement with the National Public Radio Corporation for the broadcast of UNAMID radio programmes for two hours daily on Al Salaam radio station, with repeat broadcasts at appropriate times on Darfur State radio stations. This interim arrangement will remain in place while the Government of the Sudan reviews the UNAMID application for a radio broadcasting licence.

46. Cordial relations between the Sudan and Chad affected positively the security and stability in the region. During the reporting period, the ruling parties of both countries, the Patriotic Salvation Movement of Chad and the National Congress Party of the Sudan, signed on 3 March 2011 a cooperation agreement calling on their Governments to deepen relations and implement signed agreements on political, economic, social and cultural issues. On 5 May 2011, the headquarters of the Chad Sudan Joint Border Patrol Force was transferred from Abéché, Chad, to El Geneina in Western Darfur, in keeping with the terms of the Dakar Agreement. Moreover, on 8 June 2011, Chad and the Sudan signed a memorandum of understanding to develop and promote "decentralized governance" in the two States. Finally, on 23 May 2011, a tripartite summit involving the Governments of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic was held in Khartoum, the outcome of which was the signing of the Khartoum Declaration, which established, among other things, a triple joint force to monitor their common borders.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: Implementation of the power-sharing, wealth-sharing and national reconciliation aspects of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements and bringing about a political solution to the conflict in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 The Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements are ratified by the National Legislature of the Sudan and incorporated into the interim national constitution	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not ratified. The National Constitutional Review Commission, the body directed to study the incorporation of the Agreement into the interim national constitution, did not submit proposals to the National Legislature
1.1.2 Senior Assistant to the President exercises primary responsibility for assisting the President on all matters pertaining to Darfur	The post, previously held by Minni Minawi, the leader of the Sudan Liberation Army, has remained vacant since the national elections of April 2010
1.1.3 Electoral act on the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur is promulgated by the National Legislature of the Sudan	The electoral act on the referendum on the status of Darfur was not promulgated by the National Legislature owing to the slow pace of implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and ongoing negotiations between the parties The Government of the Sudan and LJM agreed that the referendum would be held at least one year after the signing on 14 July 2011 of the Agreement on the Adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur
1.1.4 Appointment of the Adviser to the President from among Darfurians	Achieved. Following the national elections of April 2010, an Adviser to the President from among Darfurians was appointed on 8 July 2010
1.1.5 Completion of the tasks of the ad hoc technical team regarding the demarcation of the northern boundaries of Darfur along the positions as at 1 January 1956	On 11 June 2011, the Head of the Technical Committee for Demarcation of the Northern Boundary of Darfur announced that the Committee had completed the tasks and would, as a next step, submit the report (including the maps) to the President
1.1.6 Integration of children's concerns into the peace process, peace agreements and the post-conflict reconstruction and recovery phases	Action plans to prohibit the recruitment and the use of child soldiers were submitted to the United Nations by SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) in August 2010, SLA-Free Will in June 2010, and JEM-Peace Wing in December 2010. Otherwise, SLA-Abdul Wahid commanders agreed to consider the establishment of an action plan; while the adoption of an action plan by the Sudanese Armed Forces was under consideration by the Ministry of Defence

1.1.7 Normalization of relations between the Sudan and Chad	Achieved. A cooperation agreement was signed on 3 March 2011 between the ruling parties of both countries. The headquarters of the Chad Sudan Joint Border Patrol Force was transferred from Abéché, Chad, to El Geneina on 5 May 2011. The Khartoum Declaration, signed on 23 May 2011 by the Governments of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic, established a triple joint force to monitor borders. A memorandum of understanding was signed on 8 June 2011 between Chad and the Sudan to develop and promote decentralized governance

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the parties to the conflict (the Government of the Sudan, signatory and non-signatory movements) and all other stakeholders through consultations on the mediation efforts to bring the parties back to the negotiating table with a view to reaching a comprehensive, sustainable and all-inclusive peace agreement	Yes	Advice was provided through 30 consultations held with the parties to the conflict, and all other stakeholders, on mediation efforts and the peace process. Advice was also provided during the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference, in Doha
Advice to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority through monthly meetings on the establishment of a legal framework and the development of a concept of operations, as well as a plan for the conduct of local elections in Darfur and of the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur; the development and implementation of civic education strategies and programmes, including the promotion of electoral and civic rights in Darfur, and, in coordination with UNMIS, the voter registration and voting processes	No	Monthly advice was not provided owing to challenges within the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority pertaining to financial constraints, delays in staff appointments and changes in the leadership of the organization following the national elections of April 2010 Meetings were held with the Transitional Regional Authority to discuss the prospect of resuming monthly meetings to develop a legal framework and a plan for the conduct of local elections in Darfur and the referendum on the status of Darfur
Convening of 12 high-level consultations with the parties to the conflict to facilitate the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements on critical issues, such as the disarmament of the Janjaweed and other combatants, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access, the establishment and consolidation of the institutions envisaged in the agreements, the conduct of local elections and the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur	36	Meetings were held with the President, the presidential Adviser on Darfur and high-ranking officials in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Humanitarian Affairs to discuss issues related to the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the protection of civilians and humanitarian access and the referendum on the permanent status of Darfur Consultations continued to be held in Doha to facilitate the Doha peace process with different parties to the conflict and other stakeholders

Monthly advice to the Government of the Sudan and the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority on strategic planning and advocacy regarding implementation issues, public administration, gender issues, decisions taken by the Regional Authority and clarification of the relation between the Regional Authority and the State governments	Yes	Advice was provided at the State-level through 61 meetings, 20 workshops and 21 dialogue sessions on strategic planning and advocacy related to the Darfur Peace Agreement, implementation issues and public administration In addition, 17 meetings were held with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority secretariat and its commissions to identify areas of cooperation in strategic planning and capacity-building needs, as well as to enhance the involvement of women and youth in the bodies' activities and planning
Organization of 18 meetings with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and the national and local legislatures on the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement, as well as with coordination mechanisms, such as the Darfur Assessment and Evaluation Commission, and their working groups	12	Meetings were organized with parliamentarians from Darfur at the National Assembly and members of the Legislative Councils in all three Darfur States to discuss issues related to the Darfur Political Process and the Doha Peace Process more generally No meeting was organized with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority or the Darfur Assessment and Evaluation Commission owing to problems resulting from financial constraints, delays in staff appointments and changes in the leadership following the national elections of April 2010
Advice and assistance with a view to the establishment and functioning of the Joint Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, including through monthly and emergency meetings	No	The Joint Commission and the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission were not operational owing to the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and in anticipation of an alternate mechanism resulting from the negotiations in Doha between the Government of the Sudan, LJM and JEM
Good offices for the engagement of international and regional partners in supporting the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including briefings to the international community and regional bodies on implementation priorities and challenges	Yes	37 meetings and briefings were held with the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Security Council and visiting diplomatic and other delegations on the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement; and good-offices functions in support of the Doha negotiations and peace process were continuously provided
Advice and logistical support, including transportation and the organization of venues, to the Chair of the Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation for the convening of preparatory meetings of the Dialogue and Consultation with the Peace and Reconciliation Council as well as of the Dialogue and Consultation itself	Yes	Provision of advice and logistical support, including transportation and the organization of venues, were provided for 20 preparatory meetings for the Doha civil society track II conference, and the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference; 20 workshops were held to facilitate the participation of tribal leaders, religious leaders, internally displaced persons, women, youth, nomads and other representatives of civil society in the peace process

Four reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council and of the Chair of the African Union Commission to the African Union Peace and Security Council	4	Quarterly reports were produced
Conduct of quarterly seminars with Darfurian and international stakeholder committees on the implementation of women-related provisions set out in the Darfur Peace Agreement and in subsequent agreements	1	Seminar was held for 25 gender focal points representing 9 line ministries in Southern Darfur A workshop was organized in conjunction with the Wali's Adviser and the gender equality committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in Western Darfur, for 85 women from the State Government, the Legislative Council and civil society on women and the culture of peace The lower number of seminars held was attributable to the challenging political environment for the engagement of women in political activities and the slow pace of the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement
Conduct of quarterly seminars with the regional caucus of women in State governments on monitoring the implementation of women-related provisions set out in the Darfur Peace Agreement and in subsequent agreements	2	Seminars were conducted with the Darfur Women's Legislative Caucus to raise the awareness of the legislators regarding Security Council resolutions related to women, peace and security, and to adopt provisions contained in the resolutions The lower number of seminars conducted was attributable to delays in the establishment of the regional caucus, which was launched on 22 February 2011
Advice through quarterly round-table meetings among signatories on the status of the implementation of women-related provisions set out in the Darfur Peace Agreement and in subsequent agreements	No	The round-table meetings were conducted in Doha, where the signatories discussed the peace process
Public information campaign to highlight the work of UNAMID, including the conduct of quarterly seminars with women's organizations; 10 30-second television public service announcements; 10 major support news videos for international/local media; 2 15-minute television/video documentaries; 1 photo project showcasing the work of UNAMID on child protection issues; 15 posters; 12 monthly Arabic language newsletters; 12 monthly English-language electronic newsletters; 4 quarterly thematic magazines in English and Arabic; community outreach activities involving theatre, drama, sport and music activities and the distribution	3	Thematic campaigns were conducted; quarterly seminars with women's organizations were not held owing to restrictions set by the authorities on UNAMID's direct engagement with women's organizations not affiliated with the Government-backed Women's Union
	1	30-second television public service announcement was broadcast locally twice daily for one month
	9	Video documentaries were uploaded to UNifeed for distribution to international media
	3,000	Disposable cameras were distributed to schoolchildren
	40,000	Laminated cards on child protection were distributed

of posters, leaflets, fliers and T-shirts, for a target audience of 1 million people throughout Darfur; dissemination of 2,000 handbooks/1,000 posters on human rights to civil society organizations, government officials, police stations, prisons and community-level organizations; 3 events in connection with Human Rights Day	43,870	Posters, fliers, publications and items of print material were distributed, including: 21,700 posters and fliers on peace or outreach activities; 500 folders and information kits for the Darfur International Conference on Water for Sustainable Peace; 1,000 copies of the mandate of UNAMID; 5,500 T-shirts for International Women's Day; 1,500 United Nations flags; 300 school bags and 2,020 school exercise books; 10,850 UNAMID magazines; 500 tea mugs during outreach activities to Government officials, police and military units
	11	Issues of the magazine *Voices of Darfur* (totalling 39,300 copies in English and Arabic) were distributed
	12	Outreach events targeting community leaders, women's groups, youth, internally displaced persons and local leaders (umdas) were organized, and some were broadcast live on radios to an estimated 2 million people in Darfur
Weekly bulletins/press releases on the Darfur community response to the peace process, weekly website, updates to disseminate information about the Operation's activities within the Darfur community, and monthly press briefings on the progress made in support of the negotiations aimed at a peace agreement	Yes	Three weekly newsletters (1,000 copies in English and Arabic) were distributed to government and diplomatic offices in Khartoum and El Fasher; daily news briefs, press releases and reports were provided; official UNAMID pages were launched on Facebook and Twitter
12 (monthly) interactive radio dialogue programmes and 1 radio drama serial production, exploring the different perspectives of stakeholders in the negotiations aimed at a peace agreement, and 50 15-minute radio reports on the work of the Operation's substantive sections	7	Monthly one-hour broadcasts of "Jubraka" ("Housefarm"), an interactive radio programme
	82	Programmes one to five minutes long were broadcast through United Nations Radio, United Nations News and Miraya FM
		In addition, live radio coverage was provided for the International Youth Day and Nelson Mandela Day; and public information awareness material on sexual and gender-based violence, human rights and interviews with UNAMID senior managers were provided
20 different public service announcements during the period of the elections/referendum, in support of civic/voter education	No	No public service announcement was made pending the approval of the Operation's radio broadcasting licences

Organization of bimonthly meetings with the relevant government institutions, armed groups and other stakeholders to measure progress and raise awareness regarding the Security Council's call to "all concerned parties to ensure that the protection, rights and well-being of children are integrated into the peace processes, peace agreements and the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction phases"	No	Six meetings were held with the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed groups to raise awareness about the relevant Security Council resolutions pertaining to children and to obtain commitments to preventing and ending violations The lower number of meetings held was attributable to security constraints

Component 2: security

47. The security sector component of the Operation focused on tasks related to re-establishing confidence; deterring violence, including gender-based violence; protecting civilians at risk; providing support for national and local institutions in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme; and contributing to the restoration of the security conditions necessary for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance and the facilitation of full humanitarian access throughout Darfur.

48. The area of operations continued to witness sporadic conflict among Government forces and armed movements, with more intensity around the Shangil Tobaya, Dar al Salam and Thabit areas of Northern Darfur, and Khor Abéché in Southern Darfur, while inter-communal conflict incidents and attacks on UNAMID and humanitarian personnel decreased, compared with the previous year.

49. During the period under review, substantial progress was made in the deployment of military and police personnel, with an average strength of 17,359 military contingents, representing 89.9 per cent of the authorized strength of 19,315. Nevertheless, only 16 out of the authorized 19 formed police units were fully operational, while the strength of United Nations police officers stood at an average 2,796 officers, representing 74.1 per cent of its authorized strength. Owing to the desire of the Government of the Sudan for UNAMID to increase the number of Arabic-speaking police, the Operation experienced difficulty in obtaining visas for non-Arabic-speaking police officers. The military operational capability of the Operation continued to be constrained by the lack of critical military-enabling and force multiplier units to be provided by troop-contributing countries under "Letter of Assist" arrangements. As an alternative, the three utility helicopter units and the aerial surveillance unit approved in the force requirement were partially facilitated through commercial air charter agreements. In addition, restrictions continued to be placed on the freedom of movement of UNAMID, hampering the full implementation of its mandate. During the reporting period, a total of 129 instances of restrictions of movement of UNAMID patrols were imposed on patrols attempting to enter areas of ongoing or recently concluded military operations, mostly by the parties to the conflict. In addition, humanitarian access was temporarily limited for safety reasons to 38 helicopter landing sites owing to the kidnapping of Humanitarian Air Service crew members from a landing site on 13 January 2011.

50. Nevertheless, the increased capabilities resulted in further expansion of the area of coverage and robust patrolling. To guarantee a secure and stable environment throughout the areas of operation, the number of long- and medium-

range patrols was increased from an average of 90 to 140 patrols per day, covering approximately 80 per cent of the populated areas in Darfur. In addition, as a result of intensive discussions and negotiations with the Government of the Sudan, armed movements and the United Nations country team, Operation Spring Basket was launched on 1 May 2011. The operation was developed in order to expand humanitarian space for the conflict-affected populations in Darfur in areas controlled both by the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements, to increase humanitarian access and to improve the delivery of humanitarian aid. By June 2011, nine missions had been conducted to communities in locations such as Ein Siro, Kutum, Killing, Kuma Garadayat, Golo, Kaguro, Tina and El Hara, as well as Sarong, a town in territory controlled by SLA-Abdul Wahid that had been inaccessible to the humanitarian community since 2009. The missions focused on humanitarian and protection assessments with the distribution of vaccination material to women and children, as well as education and shelter material for schools for girls.

51. The UNAMID police concept of operations envisaged the deployment of police advisers to community policing centres to facilitate engagement with communities, provide protection for civilians and facilitate humanitarian access to internally displaced persons camps. The slow pace of construction of community policing centres and team sites, mainly owing to challenges related to acquiring land, has limited the number of camps where UNAMID has established police patrolling 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. So far, 50 of the planned 70 community policing centres have been made operational, with work continuing on the remaining centres and police operating from temporary structures or co-locating with other team sites or centres in the meantime. The Operation also embarked on capacity-building and targeted training for the Government of the Sudan police and movement police, as well as for community police volunteers in the camps.

52. The military and police patrols, as well as the community policing volunteer initiative, contributed to lower the overall crime rate. During the reporting period, the total number of banditry cases (including kidnappings) were reduced from 717 cases (approximately 60 cases per month) in the 2009/10 period to 329 cases (an average of 27 cases per month), while the number of carjacking cases was reduced from 87 in the 2009/10 period to 28.

53. The Operation also continued to maintain close liaison with UNMIS and MINURCAT (until the liquidation of the Mission), especially monitoring and reporting on the security situation along the borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.

54. In the absence of a conducive security environment and pending the approval of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan by designated Sudanese authorities, UNAMID continued to provide technical and limited logistics assistance to the signatories of the Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement. The Operation, in collaboration with United Nations Headquarters, United Nations agencies and other partners in the process, participated actively in preparations aimed at accelerating efforts to arrive at a standard response to cases of spontaneous disarmament. In addition, UNAMID continued to provide support and policy advice to the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission for the drafting of the Darfur disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/community security and small arms control strategic framework and for the drafting

of the Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan in close coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Operation also intensified efforts in collecting information and acquiring knowledge about the various armed movements in Darfur in anticipation of any future disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

55. In addition, during the reporting period the Operation continued to focus on the identification of areas contaminated by unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war, as well as clearance operations to open up transit routes to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid, patrolling by peacekeepers and use by the local population. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Operation continued to conduct explosive ordnance and explosive remnants of war training, reaching 106,298 civilians, 12,602 internally displaced persons and 417 teachers and community leaders throughout Darfur.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: stable and secure environment in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 Zero serious violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0; 2010/11: 0)	The Darfur Peace Agreement was not fully implemented and no subsequent complementary agreements were in place During the period under review 647 incidents, including killings, abductions, gender-based violence and clashes, which would have been considered violations had the Darfur Peace Agreement been in force, were reported. There was a decrease in the number of tribal and ethnic clashes and in violence and disturbances in internally displaced camps
2.1.2 Higher percentage of refugees and internally displaced persons who return voluntarily and in safety to their places of origin as per agreements with the United Nations system (2009/10: 50 per cent of 1,250,000; 2010/11: 60 per cent of total number of refugees and internally displaced persons)	The United Nations country team indicated that up to 50,000 internally displaced persons returned to their places of origin during the reporting period. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the displaced population decided to return owing to the improved security situation in some areas in Darfur and increased livelihood opportunities
2.1.3 Sudan-Chad cross-border tensions reduced	Achieved. No significant cross-border incident was recorded during the reporting period. Enabling measures to ease Sudan-Chad cross-border tensions included joint patrols; the eviction of JEM from its former stronghold of Jebel Moon; and the signing of the Khartoum Declaration by the Government of the Sudan, Chad and the Central African Republic, establishing a triple joint force to monitor the border between the three countries
2.1.4 Reduction in number of civilian casualties resulting from unexploded ordnance accidents (2008/09: 15; 2009/10: 30; 2010/11: 10)	A total of 17 civilian casualties related to unexploded ordnance accidents were reported, representing a 54 per cent decrease in the number of casualties, as compared to the 2009/10 period

2.1.5 All conflict-affected populations in Darfur have full access to humanitarian assistance	Achieved. Owing to Operation Spring Basket, humanitarian access was expanded in areas controlled both by the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Chairing of weekly meetings of the Ceasefire Commission, including at the sector level, to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants, with priority placed on women, children and the disabled; to resolve disputes between the parties; and to identify matters to be reported to the Joint Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008 owing to disagreements on modalities for participation by signatory and non-signatory movements and on the cessation of hostilities to allow for a ceasefire agreement to implement the Darfur Peace Agreement
Chairing of weekly meetings of the sub-Ceasefire Commission in the three sectors to discuss issues related to violations of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, the redeployment of forces and security arrangements and the disarmament of former combatants; to resolve disputes between the parties; and to identify matters to be reported to the Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008. No weekly meetings were held in the sub-ceasefire commissions in the absence of an all inclusive peace agreement in Darfur
Secretarial and logistical support for the Ceasefire Commission in the conduct of verification, investigation, mediation and negotiation activities, in collaboration with the parties to the conflict, as a further confidence-building measure to keep the peace process on course	No	The Ceasefire Commission ceased operating in 2008 UNAMID, however, provided transportation assistance to the representatives of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission for meetings and field visits to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites; assisted, during the Doha Peace Process held from 23 June to 13 August 2010, in the drafting of the chapter on the permanent ceasefire and the final security arrangements of the draft Doha Document for Peace in Darfur, which includes the Ceasefire Commission structure and functions; and made recommendations for donor funding, through six meetings on preparations of Ceasefire Commission infrastructure and the provision of non-military logistics support
Provision of security services throughout the mission area, as required, to the United Nations country team and to international and national non-governmental and humanitarian organizations, as well as to	Yes	Security briefings and safe and secure approaches in field environment training were provided to international non-governmental organizations and humanitarian organization staff, as well as protection and evacuation support

organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes, including protection, security briefings and evacuation support		5,712 logistics/administrative patrols were carried out for the United Nations country team and 1,594 humanitarian escorts for United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations associated with reconstruction and development processes
219,000 troop days provided by 4 company-size force/sector reserves throughout the mission area (150 troops per company for 4 companies for 365 days)	164,250	Troop days (150 troops per company for 3 companies for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of the authorized fourth company during the reporting period
26,280 troop days provided by headquarters company to provide static security to Operation headquarters and escort to senior management and VIP visitors (36 troops per team for 2 teams for 365 days)	26,280	Troop days (36 troops per team for 2 teams for 365 days)
58,400 military observer mobile patrol days to monitor, verify and report ceasefire violations, the activities and location of forces engaged in Darfur and their compliance with the commitments agreed to in the comprehensive ceasefire and security arrangements, and assist in building confidence as part of the sub-Ceasefire Commission (2 military observers per patrol for 2 patrols for each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	51,100	Military observer mobile patrol days (2 military observers per patrol for 2 patrols for each of 35 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to the delay in the establishment of the remaining five team sites and the delayed deployment of military observers
1,051,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days to monitor and verify the position, strength and movement of all forces engaged in the Darfur conflict to ensure the security of observers and to report to the Ceasefire Commission and the Tripoli mechanism (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	919,800	Troop mobile and foot patrol days (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 35 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to the delay in the establishment of the remaining five team sites, the delay in land acquisition and the delay in the delivery of construction material and supplies to team sites
1,051,200 troop mobile and foot patrol days to identify nomadic migration routes and ensure the safety of migration along such routes by securing fixed/mobile checkpoints, to establish and patrol demilitarized zones along humanitarian supply routes, and to establish and patrol areas of separation and buffer zones between forces in areas of intense conflict (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	919,800	Troop mobile and foot patrol days (72 troops per patrol for 1 patrol each for 35 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to delays in the establishment of the remaining five team sites

1,051,200 troop mobile days to provide the training-oriented quick-reaction force capability for any unpredictable incidents (72 troops per each of 40 team sites for 365 days)	756,000	Troop mobile days (72 troops per each of the 35 team sites for 300 days) The lower output was attributable to delays in the establishment of the remaining five team sites and troop rotations
525,600 troop days to secure fixed/mobile checkpoints and roadblocks along main supply routes (36 troops per team site for 40 team sites for 365 days)	459,900	Troop days (36 troops per team sites for 35 team sites for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to delays in the establishment of the remaining five team sites
29,200 troop days at temporary operating bases to secure areas for specific operational activity (logistics/distribution points and centres, weapons collection and storage points) (20 troops per centre for 4 centres for 365 days)	24,000	Troop days (20 troops per centre for 4 centres for 300 days)
1,051,200 troop days to provide static security and logistic support at team sites (72 troops each for 40 team sites for 365 days)	756,000	Troop days (72 troops each for 35 team sites for 300 days) The lower output was attributable to the delay in establishment of the remaining five team sites and troop rotations
8,640 air utility support hours to provide medium lift capability and to provide casualty and medical evacuation functions and day/night observation capability (total of 3 wings, each wing has 6 helicopters, 40 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months); this capability must be replaced by civilian assets	1,147	Air utility support The lower output was attributable to the movement restrictions imposed on UNAMID, especially in Sector South, and the non-deployment of aircraft
2,880 air reconnaissance hours to conduct long-range reconnaissance and surveillance flights throughout the Darfur region to facilitate greater situational awareness and to gain information about possible cross-border movements along the borders of the Sudan with Chad and the Central African Republic (3 reconnaissance aircraft, 80 hours/aircraft/month for 12 months)	No	The reconnaissance aircraft were not deployed during the reporting period
2,400 helicopter hours for air tactical support to provide highly mobile rapid protection in high-risk areas or where ground accessibility is limited and to support other civilian and military transport helicopters and ground convoys, and for patrolling, reconnaissance and provision of close air support (5 tactical helicopters, 40 hours/helicopter/month for 12 months)	439	Helicopter hours The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of tactical helicopters and movement restrictions imposed on UNAMID

31,025 troop days for close liaison with national and local authorities, other parties and local communities to resolve issues of conflict (85 liaison officers for 365 days)	20,805	Troop days (57 liaison officers for 365 days) The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of liaison officers
32,850 troop days for a joint assessment, with representatives of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, subsidiary bodies and the forces engaged in the conflict in Darfur, of potential disarmament and demobilization sites with regard to feasibility and security (90 troops for 365 days, with 30 troops per sector, across 3 sectors)	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational. The Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted by the Government of the Sudan
Chairing the Logistics Coordination Committee for the supervision and coordination of logistics support for the movement forces and reporting to the Ceasefire Commission	No	The Ceasefire Commission was not operational and the Logistics Coordination Committee was not established
164,250 troop days for monitoring the assembly of combatants, securing disarmament and demobilization sites, supporting the disarmament of the movements and weapons storage, and the destruction of weapons and ammunition (450 troops for 365 days, with 30 troops per location, across 5 locations for each of 3 sectors)	No	The Darfur-specific disarmament and demobilization plan that should have established the assembly sites for ex-combatants was not approved
13,140 troop days for assistance in and verification of the disarmament of all armed militia, and monitoring and verification of the redeployment of long-range weapons (36 troops for 365 days)	No	The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme was not operational
10,950 troop days for non-military logistics support for the movements, including the provision of escorts for supply convoys moving from depots to distribution points and centres, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ceasefire Commission and coordinated by the Logistics Coordination Committee (30 troops for 365 days)	No	The Ceasefire Commission was not operational and the Logistics Coordination Committee was not established
105,120 formed-police operational days to provide reserve support to United Nations police operating throughout Darfur (96 personnel per formed police unit for 3 units for an average of 365 days)	62,016	Formed-police operational days (64 personnel per formed police unit for 3 units for an average of 323 days) The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of three formed police units

560,640 formed-police operational days to support individual police officers' patrols, including joint patrols (96 personnel per formed police unit for 16 units for 365 days)	200,340	Formed-police operational days (53 personnel per formed police unit for 12 units for an average of 315 days) The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of three formed police units. In addition, 108,150 formed-police operational days were utilized for the provision of escort, mobile security patrols and static security checkpoints (25 personnel per formed police unit for 14 units for an average of 309 days)
689,850 police operational days in camps for internally displaced persons (9 UNAMID police personnel per shift for 3 shifts per community policing centre for 70 centres for 365 days)	238,000	Police operational days (7 UNAMID police personnel per shift for an average of 2 shifts per community policing centre for 50 centres for 340 days) The lower output was attributable to the non-deployment of three formed police units; the prevailing security situation, which limited the conduct of more than one shift per day in non-urban/city localities; and the operationality of only 50 out of the planned 70 centres
153,300 joint patrol person days including training and capacity-building with Government of the Sudan local police, movement police liaison officers and community policing volunteers (2 United Nations police per patrol, for 3 patrols per day at 70 community policing centres for 365 days)	4,608	Joint patrol person days (2 United Nations police per patrol, for 1 patrol per day at 18 community policing centres for 128 days) The lower output was attributable to the security situation, which did not permit joint patrolling in most of the internally displaced person camps
Assistance to Government of the Sudan/movement police in establishing community policing through the selection and training of 1,620 community policing volunteers in camps for internally displaced persons, including standardized policies and guidelines for selection and training (45 volunteers per course for 12 courses on community policing and human rights in each of the 3 sectors)	3,735	Community policing volunteers were selected and trained, including 949 women (45 volunteers per course for 83 courses on community policing and human rights, gender-based violence and child protection in all the three sectors) The higher output was attributable to additional funding provided by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for training of female volunteers and the release of funds by UNDP for training of community policing volunteers
2,400 long-range patrols for security assessment and the determination of territories of operations (10 UNAMID police officers per patrol, for 2 patrols per week, for an average of 40 weeks per sector for 3 sectors)	7,488	Long-range patrols (4 UNAMID police officers per patrol, for 13 patrols per week, for an average of 48 weeks per sector for 3 sectors) The higher output was a result of additional patrols conducted after review of the distances/range covered by long-range patrols of up to 50 kilometres

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.2.1 Adoption of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan for Darfur by designated Sudanese authorities	The Darfur-specific disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan was not adopted owing to the lack of progress made in the negotiations for an all-inclusive Darfur Peace Agreement
2.2.2 Increase in the total number of armed ex-combatants in Darfur, including women and children, disarmed and demobilized (2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 4,700; 2010/11: 5,000)	As part of a demobilization and discharge initiative led by the Government of the Sudan targeting 5,000 former combatants, 2,425 members of the signatories to the Declaration of Commitment to the Darfur Peace Agreement were discharged during the reporting period In addition, 872 combatants belonging to SLA-Mustafa Terab, SLA-Peace Faction, SLA-Mohammed Al Zubair and SLA-West Kass disarmed in Northern and Southern Darfur between February and April 2011

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Policy and operational advice provided through monthly meetings to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, on the development and implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan for Darfur, including a policy on eligibility criteria for participation and the number of participants in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	The Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission was not operational Advice was provided to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission on the disarmament of SLA-Mustafa Terab group Policy advice was provided to the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission through the drafting of the Darfur disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/community security and small arms control strategic framework
Advice and support for State offices of the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission, the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements and subsidiary bodies, through monthly coordination meetings on the planning and provision of logistics for the implementation of a Darfur disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme	Yes	Advice was provided through 21 planning and coordination meetings and the provision of logistics support for the implementation of the plans of the Darfur State Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commissions for the interim discharge exercise of 2,425 ex-combatants in Western and Southern Darfur and the conduct of three assessment missions in Northern Darfur

Advice provided through quarterly meetings to the relevant national and/or Darfurian institution(s) with a view to the implementation of civilian and community arms control initiatives	Yes	Advice was provided through four coordination meetings with the Darfur State Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission and UNDP; and the planning for three sensitization and awareness workshops organized by the North Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur
Support for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of 5,000 armed movement combatants, including through the provision of related services such as medical screening, profiling and counselling, training and transitional safety allowance	No	Assistance, guidance, training and logistics support were provided for the demobilization and discharge of 2,425 ex-combatants across Darfur and 84 children associated with armed movements in Northern Darfur The support included personnel for medical screening and referral, HIV/AIDS counselling, the provision of tents, chairs, tables, portable water, generators, transportation of ex-combatants and ablution units, among other items The lower output is attributable to the lower-than-planned number of ex-combatants discharged
Support for the release of children associated with the armed movements, through the provision of logistics support to the Darfur Security Arrangements Implementation Commission and relevant authorities designated by subsequent peace agreements, in cooperation with UNICEF, in the identification, verification, release, family tracing and reunification, as well as reinsertion, of children	Yes	Assistance and logistics support were provided for the registration and the release of 84 children associated with armed movements in Northern Darfur. Support was also provided for assessment missions to identify status of released children associated with movements in various communities; and the development of quick-impact projects as part of community security pilot project. The support included coordination meetings, technical advice and facilitation of transport (air/ground) and security for these missions
Conduct of 3 assessment workshops with families and communities directly affected by disarmament, demobilization and reintegration interventions, focusing on gender issues related to reintegration	No	Assessment workshops were not held owing to the low number of reintegration assistance recipients, especially women Two planning meetings were conducted with UNIFEM, UNDP and the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission to develop a strategy for the workshops
Conduct of 3 workshops for Darfurian civil society organizations to raise public awareness regarding disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and gender issues and the need to assist the families of returning ex-combatants	No	Assessment workshops were not held owing to the low number of reintegration assistance recipients, especially women

Conduct of 3 workshops for Darfurian women and young girls associated with armed movements, in the areas of skills enhancement and the design of income-generation, psychosocial counselling and reconciliation programmes	No	Assessment workshops were not held owing to the low number of reintegration assistance recipients, especially women

Component 3: rule of law, governance and human rights

56. During the reporting period, UNAMID focused on the provision of assistance to rule-of-law institutions, in particular the local police and the judicial and prison systems in Darfur, with a view to establishing and consolidating the national legal framework and local systems; as well as on support activities related to the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur. In such endeavours, the Operation worked closely with national institutions, local prison authorities and police, the Advisory Council on Human Rights, the State Human Rights Commission, the native administration, civil society organizations, political parties, community leaders, the United Nations country team and the Darfur Multi-Donor Trust Fund, as well as national and international non-governmental organizations.

57. The Operation continued to provide support to local authorities in laying the foundations for relevant institutional structures; good governance and the strengthening of State and local institutions; the strengthening of rule-of-law institutions in Darfur, particularly the police and justice systems, to ensure that they function in accordance with international human rights standards; and the effective and sustainable promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur on the part of institutions, civil societies and communities. The Operation also assisted with the development of a transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil service administration, including the provision of assistance for resolution of property and land disputes. UNAMID continued to provide capacity-building and training for the Government of the Sudan and signatories to the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, with a view to strengthening their capacities in accordance with international standards.

58. In particular, on 21 February 2011, UNAMID launched the Darfur Women's Legislative Caucus, to strengthen the role of women in parliament and promote women's and girls' rights. Sixty-four female legislators from the three Darfur States participated in the event in El Fasher. In addition, several advocacy and capacity-building activities were undertaken by the Operation, focusing on increasing women's representation in the political process, including through the formation of a women's secretariat bringing together local women's non-governmental organizations to provide a more coordinated, institutional framework for resolving women's issues.

59. With a view towards improving human rights protection, UNAMID initiated, in October 2010, the development of a comprehensive strategy on sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response. Technical support was provided on gender and sexual-based violence through training courses and workshops organized in the three States of Darfur. Overall, the number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence documented by UNAMID decreased to 78 incidents, down from 123 incidents in the 2009/10 period. In addition, on 2 December 2010 the UNAMID Police Women's Network was established in partnership with the Government of the Sudan Police, UNHCR, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNIFEM to spearhead gender-related issues.

60. UNAMID continued to mainstream child protection concerns, monitor and report violations of children's rights and advocate at the community level for the protection of children. During the reporting period, UNAMID held training and sensitization sessions on child rights and child protection for national actors, including community policing volunteers, sheikhs and umdas, local community members and health and education workers. The Operation also engaged in dialogue with the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed groups to gain commitments to action plans to end the recruitment and the use of child soldiers. As a result of this engagement, action plans prohibiting the recruitment and the use of child soldiers were signed by SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) (August 2010), and JEM-Peace Wing (December 2010), while SLA-Abdul Wahid commanders pledged their full commitment to continuing dialogue with the United Nations and agreed to consider the establishment of an action plan. On 22 January 2011, SLA-Free Will and SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) jointly registered 84 children recently released from the movements in cooperation with the Northern Sudan Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, which brought the total number of children released in Darfur since 2009 to 1,041. While the Sudanese Armed Forces does not have a policy to recruit children, there were ongoing discussions between UNAMID, UNMIS, UNICEF and the Sudanese Armed Forces on an action plan to end the association of children with the Sudanese Armed Forces. The Sudanese Armed Forces agreed to work towards an action plan in a meeting held on 21 October 2010, at the Ministry of Defence.

61. The needs assessment of the Justice Sector was under way at the end of the period, and its recommendations will facilitate the adoption of a cross-cutting long-term strategic plan for the judicial and corrections system in Darfur. In line with the memorandum of understanding exchanged between the Government of the Sudan and UNAMID, three prison development committees were inaugurated in El Geneina and Zalingei in April 2011 and in Nyala in May 2011, which will serve as forums for finding solutions to challenges affecting prisons and for facilitating prison reforms. During the reporting period, the Operation enhanced technical and institutional capacity of justice institutions through the provision of training courses for Government of the Sudan prison staff; the organization of workshops in collaboration with the United Nations country team on transitional justice, gender mainstreaming, rule of law and human rights principles for justice sector institutions; the facilitation of the supply of office equipment and furniture by UNDP; and the facilitation of the supply of other basic needs to female prisoners. In addition, the technical and institutional capacity of justice sector institutions, including the judiciary, the Office of the Prosecutor, the Bar Association, the faculties of law and the Darfur Compensation Commission, was enhanced through advice provided during monthly meetings with judges, prosecutors and legal aid organizations and through trial monitoring to ascertain rule-of-law issues.

62. The Operation continued to undertake confidence-building activities with many stakeholders at the community level in targeting quick-impact projects in collaboration with international and national non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and the United Nations country team. As such, projects were undertaken to enhance the livelihood prospects and conditions of prisoners, which included a water supply and sanitation project, the construction of shelters, cells projects, a training centre and a court, as well as the supply of office equipment and water tanks.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Effective and inclusive governance by national and local levels of government in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 10 per cent of positions in the national civil service are filled by persons from Darfur, as stipulated in the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements (2008/09: 10 per cent; 2009/10: 10 per cent; 2010/11: 10 per cent)	There was no progress in the establishment of the Civil Service Commission as stipulated in the Darfur Peace Agreement
3.1.2 Agreement by the parties on wealth-sharing issues, in accordance with the provisions of the Darfur Peace Agreement and subsequent agreements, including the full transfer of federal funds to the State level	Wealth-sharing was one of the themes included in the draft agreement presented in the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference held in Doha, from 27 to 31 May 2011; modalities for implementation incorporate the distribution of wealth with special consideration for internally displaced persons and women and children, the development of Darfur and land management and natural resources
3.1.3 Participation of Darfurian women in State and national government institutions (10 per cent in 2010/11)	Women hold 9.6 per cent of the senior government positions in Darfur. In the three Darfur State Legislative Councils, women hold 32 per cent of the seats, while in the National Assembly women occupy 22 seats out of 86 seats for the Darfur States (26 per cent)

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice provided through monthly meetings to the parties and civil society on and monitoring of the development of transparent, accountable and inclusive local civil administration in Darfur, and the development of civil service institutions and legislation, including State and regional assembly debates	Yes	Advice was provided through four meetings with the Southern Darfur Minister for Local Governance and Legislative Council; and 20 workshops on good governance and on the roles of civil society organizations and traditional leaders in democratic systems were held across Darfur for about 1,800 participants
Advice provided through monthly meetings to donors and the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund on disbursements and the identification of priorities	6	Meetings were held to develop a livelihood programme strategy, determine staff training needs and identify priority activities Technical advice and support were also provided to identify potential local partners for the implementation of peacebuilding and livelihood activities in Darfur under the World Bank Sudan Peacebuilding for Development Project in collaboration with UNAMID The lower output was attributable to the fact that the Darfur Reconstruction and Development Fund was not fully operational, owing to financial constraints and the unavailability of the Chair

Advice provided to Darfur State land commissions, through monthly meetings, to address land use and land tenure issues in the context of the Darfur Peace Agreement, including issues related to traditional and historical rights to land, such as *hawakeer* (lands) and migration routes; the promotion of appropriate actions by the National Land Commission; and the review of land-use management and natural resource development processes, taking into account the rights of women	Yes	Advice was provided through 14 meetings and workshops on natural resources in Darfur data collection as part of the land-use map and database project, on land-use and natural resources management and on conflict resolution and *hawakeer* (land) disputes
Facilitation of dialogue among local communities, the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, legislative councils and State governments on the planning and budgeting processes, including through the identification of budget requirements and the facilitation of monthly meetings with local government officials on budget preparation, taking gender into account	21	Dialogue sessions were held for 400 participants on efficient, transparent and accountable management of financial activities
Advice to the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission in identifying priorities for the establishment and functioning of property claims committees in rural and urban areas to deal with property disputes that arise from the return process and in coordinating the work of property claims committees with the Darfur Land Commission	No	Three meetings were held with the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission to discuss future cooperation with UNAMID in assessing and handling property claims and disputes; handling disputes arising from population displacement and movements from rural to urban areas; best practices in settling conflicts; assessment on the level and amount of support to internally displaced persons and refugees based on land and property claims The lower-than-planned number of meetings planned was attributable to challenges within the Darfur Rehabilitation and Resettlement Commission pertaining to financial constraints
Advice and technical support to the Darfur Compensation Commission aimed at strengthening its internal structures through monthly meetings	No	Advice was not provided, as regular meetings with the Darfur Compensation Commission were not held Five meetings were held with the Darfur Compensation Commission on resuming monthly coordination meetings in Southern and Western Darfur, collaboration with the Commission and development of action plans for staff development
Organization of 24 consultative meetings with stakeholders with a view to reactivation of the Darfur Joint Assessment Mission process	No	The Darfur Joint Assessment Mission has been suspended since 2006

Facilitation of the participation of civil society organizations in the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement through 24 meetings on outstanding implementation issues involving representatives of civil society, political parties, Government officials and other actors in Darfur, and mediation between the parties when differences arise in the interpretation of the Agreement	Yes	The outcomes of the Doha civil society track II conference were disseminated through 44 workshops for over 4,000 Darfurian participants and activities in 30 mosques The participation of civil society organizations was facilitated for four consultation meetings, a forum on government strategy for the Darfur internal peace process, and the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference
10 workshops, in the three Darfur States, on the roles of civil society organizations and traditional leaders in democratic systems for civil society organizations, including political parties, civic and women's groups, ethnic and religious organizations, internally displaced persons, trade unions, academia and members of local government, in collaboration with the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority and local government representatives	12	Workshops were organized at 12 localities throughout Darfur, for 1,210 participants, to increase their understanding of democracy and their roles in building and promoting all-inclusive democratic governance
6 workshops on good governance to train the staff of national institutions and civil society organizations, in conjunction with UNDP	8	Workshops were organized at eight localities, for 636 participants on effective strategies to promote inclusive governance in Darfur
8 workshops, with the institutions of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei, on the development and implementation of gender mainstreaming policies, plans and activities	5	Workshops were conducted for 186 participants The three remaining workshops were put on hold because of the restructuring of the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority owing to changes in the leadership of the organization following the national elections of April 2010
8 workshops, with the State governments of Darfur, on the development and implementation of gender mainstreaming policies, plans and activities	5	Workshops were conducted on gender mainstreaming and basic human rights for 98 participants
	1	Capacity-building workshop was conducted on gender concepts and sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response for 18 participants The two workshops planned for Zalingei (Sub-Sector West) were not conducted, as representatives attended the workshops held in El Geneina
4 seminars, with the State committees on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on monitoring the representation of women in governance structures in Darfur	3	Seminars were organized for a total of 124 participants from Western, Northern and Southern Darfur The seminar scheduled for subsector Zalingei was not conducted as the State Committee was being established

Expected accomplishment 3.2: Establishment of the rule of law in Darfur, including restructuring of the local police force, an independent judiciary and a corrections system

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.2.1 Adoption of a long-term strategic plan for the reform and restructuring of the police, judicial and corrections systems in Darfur in accordance with international standards	State prisons development committees were established in two Darfur States (El Geneina and Zalingei (Sector West) in April 2011 and one in Nyala (Sector South) in May 2011) to steer the process of drafting the strategic plan and discussions were ongoing with a view to preparing the plan
3.2.2 Establishment of an autonomous Prison Service, independent of the police	An autonomous prison service was not established owing to the lack of relevant legislation and the need for a sensitization campaign on process and requirements targeting prison management as well as all categories of staff
3.2.3 Enhanced technical (staff training) and institutional (logistics and policy) capacities on the part of justice sector institutions	276 Government of the Sudan prison staff (including 50 women) trained in basic prison duties and human rights approach to prison management
3.2.4 Mobile courts established and are functional	A mobile court was established in January 2011 and was functional in February 2011 in Northern Darfur, with a judge of the General Court assigned to work exclusively as a mobile court judge. In Southern and Western Darfur, the focus continued to be on the strengthening of the regular court system and in Sector South, the Chief Judge plans to establish additional courts and to post resident judges in rural localities instead of establishing mobile courts

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of monthly meetings with local police leadership to establish new committees and to implement policing guidelines and instructions to facilitate the restructuring of the police force in Darfur	1,556	A total of 907 meetings were conducted in all three sectors, which included 759 with Government of the Sudan police, 102 with the movement police and 46 joint senior staff level meetings on issues of capacity-building; enhancement of mutual relationships between the Government of the Sudan police and the movement police; and security challenges throughout Darfur A total of 649 meetings were conducted in all three sectors of Darfur with community safety committees, the Government of the Sudan police, community policing volunteers and international non-governmental organizations to analyse conditions, demands and shortfalls regarding interventions of stakeholders in respect of the provision of support for internally displaced persons. As a result, a total of 83 community safety committees were established

		Higher output was due to inclusion of meetings held with the police leadership at the 16 team sites, as well as coordination meetings held with police leadership and community safety committees, which comprise international non-governmental organizations and internally displaced persons
Advice and assistance to the local police to ensure that they operate in accordance with acceptable international standards through co-location with the Government of the Sudan police Child Protection Unit in 18 Government localities at the sector and team-site levels	No	Advice and assistance were provided through co-location with the Government of the Sudan police's family and child protection units in seven localities The lower output was attributable to delay in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan police and the low number of officers in the units
Advice provided through weekly meetings to the directors of prisons in the three Darfur States on reforming the prison system, and mobilization of extrabudgetary resources for the upgrading of police detention facilities to bring them into conformity with basic international standards	Yes	Advice was provided through 52 meetings with the three State prison directors to discuss the implementation status of activities (strategic and operational) to strengthen the prison system
Development of a strategic plan to provide guidance on the reform and restructuring of the prison system, capacity-building and the creation of a prisoners database	No	The State prisons development committees were established in April and May 2011 in the three Darfur States to steer the process of drafting the strategic plan and discussions were ongoing with a view to preparing the plan Data from the detailed technical assessment of the prisons in Darfur were being reviewed to serve as the basis for the strategic plan
Organization of weekly meetings with prison authorities in the three Darfur States on prison activities	Yes	57, 117 and 59 meetings were held with the prison authorities in Northern, Western and Southern Darfur, respectively. Discussions focused on training, long-term development, infrastructure upgrade, agriculture projects, welfare and treatment of prisoners, and prison security
Monthly meetings with non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies and donors on support for prison programmes and activities in Darfur to strengthen areas of collaboration with those partners	Yes	58, 53 and 37 meetings were held in Southern, Western and Northern Darfur, respectively. Discussions focused on the basic needs of inmates and skill training, the formation of prison development committees, the restoration of prison farms and the establishment of basic literacy classes for prisoners and staff training

9 training programmes on basic prison duties for 270 national prison officers in each Darfur State and 1 prison management training course for 25 mid-level management prison officers	10	Training courses were provided throughout Darfur (for 276 prison staff, including 50 women) focusing on basic prison duties and human rights approach to prison management
3 "training-the-trainer" programmes to develop a home-grown cadre of prison officer trainers who can train their colleagues in a human rights approach to prisoner management in each of the 3 Darfur States	1	Training course organized for 30 participants, including 9 women Owing to lack of funding from UNDP, the other two programmes were not carried out
24 quick-impact projects in Darfur to address life-threatening conditions in the prisons	5	Projects on water and sanitation and improvement of prison cells were implemented The remaining 19 projects on water and sanitation were at various states of implementation at the end of the period
1 workshop on the strengthening of the prison system for 100 representatives of local prison authorities, the judiciary and the police, as well as prosecutors, in each Darfur State	No	The workshop was not held owing to lack of funding from UNDP
Advice provided to Darfur legal institutions and legal aid organizations on the provision of legal services, through monthly meetings	Yes	Advice was provided through a total of 44 meetings on the provision of legal services, including legal aid, and two workshops, including one with the Western Darfur State Legislative Council to assist towards the preparation of a five-year strategic plan
Advice provided to judges and prosecutors on legal reform across Darfur, through monthly meetings	Yes	Monthly meetings were held with the Chief Judge in Northern Darfur to discuss the establishment of a general court in each locality and the passage of a legal aid bill In addition, a total of 17 meetings were held in Western Darfur and Sector South on capacity-building, training programmes and legal reform issues, and a 45-day English language course was also organized in Sector West for 17 judges, inter alia, to improve their legal research capabilities
Advice to local judges on reform of the judiciary through monitoring of the conduct of trials and the preparation of legal analysis regarding relevant rule-of-law issues	Yes	Advice was provided through monitoring of the conduct of nine, two and eight trials in Northern, Western and Southern Darfur, respectively Advice was also provided through participation in joint missions to Ellait Kutum, Kabkabiya and Melleit to reinstate a court in Ellait and reopen the Kutum Court, which was destroyed by floods

4 training workshops for 30 prosecutors and local police on gender justice and the conduct of juvenile cases	1	Training workshop was organized in collaboration with UNDP for 50 representatives (including 15 women) of the Government of the Sudan police's family and child protection units No workshop was organized in Sectors North and South owing to the unavailability of Prosecution Officers
Advice provided through monthly meetings to the Darfur Compensation Commission on establishing and implementing its rules of procedure	Yes	Advice was provided through five meetings with the Western Darfur Compensation Commission on the establishment of its rules of procedure and a training workshop for 33 staff, including six women. The workshop focused on the legal framework of compensation in the Sudan and the need to address the special needs of women and children in compensation No meetings were held with the Northern and Southern Darfur Compensation Commissions, as activities were suspended and staff were not available, owing to lack of funding
Organize 3 training workshops for judges and prosecutors to review the mobile court modality; 3 stakeholder workshops to review the results of and comments on court monitoring; 3 workshops for judges and prosecutors to consider recommendations aimed at legal reform across Darfur; 3 stakeholder workshops on the strengthening of traditional justice systems and reform of the customary law; 1 stakeholder workshop to brainstorm on the strategy for the justice sector in Darfur; and 1 validation workshop on the draft justice strategy	1	Training workshop was organized in Northern Darfur for 20 judges (including 3 female judges) to review mobile court modalities Workshops in Southern and Western Darfur were not organized owing to delays of Sudanese judicial authorities in holding workshops
18 training workshops for local court judges and clerks across Darfur on international standards	1	Training workshop on Sudanese laws was organized for 48 judges of rural courts in Western Darfur In Sector North training workshops for rural court judges were still in the planning stage pending the approval of Sudanese authorities Other workshops in Western and Southern Darfur could not be organized owing to lack of funding from UNDP
Organize 3 stakeholder workshops to review the modalities of legal aid and generate proposals for its improvement	No	Stakeholder workshops were not held, as the Chief Justice of the Sudan has yet to provide approval. UNAMID was collaborating with UNDP to establish a Legal Aid Desk in the Office of the Prosecutor of Northern Darfur

Organize 1 workshop for stakeholders to share and disseminate the findings and recommendations set out in the needs assessment report and make recommendations aimed at promoting resource mobilization to support rule-of-law projects across Darfur	No	The workshop was not organized owing to delays in the data collection required for the finalization of the needs assessment
Organize 2 training/capacity-building workshops for employees of the Darfur Compensation Commission	1	Workshop was organized for 33 employees (including 6 women) of the Western Darfur Compensation Commission The lower output was attributable to the fact that the Darfur Compensation Commission was not active in Northern Darfur and although functional in Sector South, staff were unavailable to participate in the other workshop
10 quick-impact projects for the benefit of the judiciary, the Ministry of Justice, the Bar Association and civil society groups in each of the three Darfur States	4	Projects related to the construction of a library, brick fence and a water tank and the supply of office equipment were implemented The six remaining projects (construction of shelters, cells projects, a training centre, a court and the supply of office equipment and water tanks) were at various stages of implementation
4 training workshops for 25 Government of the Sudan police, Central Reserve police and prison officers on human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence	No	The workshops were not held owing to the delay in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Sudan police and UNAMID
2 seminars with the caucus of women legislators of Darfur on the reform of policies and laws to address gender issues in the police, judicial and corrections systems	2	Seminars were held with a total of 72 women legislators of Darfur, with 1 resulting in the establishment of the Darfur Women's Legislative Caucus
4 workshops for 25 female police officers on human rights and counselling techniques in dealing with survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	1	Five-day training workshop on human rights, child protection and gender-based violence was held for 25 police officers, including four women The lower output was attributable to a delay in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between UNAMID and the Government of the Sudan police
8 workshops on gender mainstreaming for 25 Government of the Sudan police	No	The workshops were not organized owing to a delay in the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Government of the Sudan police and UNAMID

76 basic and advanced training courses for 1,725 Government of the Sudan police, including 12 on human rights and gender issues, 6 on crime scene management, 2 on basic computer skills, 24 on criminal investigations and the detention and treatment of suspects, 3 on traffic management, 20 on community policing, 3 on advanced gender-crime investigation and 6 on public order management	34	Basic and advanced training courses were provided for a total of 1,181 Government of the Sudan police (including 37 women) on human rights, community policing and gender-based violence, crime scene management, basic computer skills, criminal investigation and treatment of suspects and on public order management The lower output was attributable to the suspension of training sessions, while changes were made in the training curriculum as per a request of the Government of the Sudan police
30 courses for 750 police of signatories to Darfur Peace Agreement, including 24 on basic human rights, community policing, gender and child protection, 3 on first aid and 3 on mid-level management	10	Courses were provided for a total of 250 movement police (including 25 women) on human rights and gender-based violence and child protection, and on community policing The lower output was attributable to the prevailing security situation and unavailability of movement police to participate in the training courses
Assistance to Government of the Sudan police in establishing four police training centres at the sector and subsector levels	Yes	One training centre was established in each one of the three sectors of UNAMID headquarters, while another centre was established in Zalingei

Expected accomplishment 3.3: Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.3.1 Adoption by local government of a strategy/framework for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, in Darfur	The Darfur Human Rights Forum, established in November 2010, pursuant to the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Darfur to raise human rights concerns and explore ways to address impunity in Darfur, was under review by the Government of the Sudan under the framework of the evaluation of its work with United Nations human rights mechanisms The local governments in all three States of Darfur adopted (Western Darfur in January 2010 and Northern and Southern Darfur in July 2010) a strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights, including transitional justice and women's rights, and set up an operational framework. There is a North Darfur Human Rights Sub-Forum, a South Darfur Human Rights Sub-Forum, and a West Darfur Sub-Forum, bringing together participants from UNAMID, non-governmental organizations and the Government to address local human rights issues of concern
3.3.2 Enactment by State legislatures of laws in compliance with international human rights instruments	During the reporting period, there was no enactment by State legislatures of laws in compliance with international human rights standards

3.3.3 Increase in the number of investigations into human rights violations conducted by the Government of the Sudan (2008/09: 75; 2009/10: 100; 2010/11: 125)	420 cases of human rights violations were documented, including 78 sexual and gender-based violence cases and 98 cases of arbitrary arrest and illegal detention. The remaining cases constituted harassment and/or intimidation, violation of the physical integrity of the person, reported killings, lootings, arson/house burnings and violation of the right to property. These reported cases are yet to be fully investigated by the Government of the Sudan police, owing to the deterioration of the security situation, the resumption of localized clashes between the Government and armed movements and the increased number of cases of banditry
3.3.4 Action plans signed by parties to the conflict for an end to the recruitment and the use of child soldiers, to the killing and maiming of children and to sexual violence against children	Action plans were signed by SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) (in August 2010) and JEM-Peace Wing (in December 2010), committing to end the recruitment of, the association with and the use of child soldiers. On 22 June 2011, SLA-Abdul Wahid issued a Command Order prohibiting its members from recruiting, associating with or using child soldiers The Sudanese Armed Forces agreed to work towards an action plan in a meeting held on 21 October 2010, at the Ministry of Defence
3.3.5 Mainstreaming of child protection throughout UNAMID and at the community level to raise awareness with a view to greater protection for children	A total of 3,611 peacekeepers and associated personnel benefited from 90 training sessions, and 1,193 national actors, including community policing volunteers, sheikhs and umdas, local community members and health and education workers were trained through 30 training sessions on child rights and child protection to enable due consideration of children's concerns in activities, as appropriate, and impact on behaviours towards children

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in Darfur through the conduct of 8 monitoring missions per month per regional or subregional office and 6 missions per month per military outpost, and follow-up with competent local authorities to address identified issues	526	Field missions were conducted in all three Darfur States (159, 109 and 258 in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur, respectively) to assess and monitor the human rights situation and issues of concern, especially in camps for internally displaced persons. The visits ascertained reports of human rights violations, including killings and injury to civilians; sexual and physical assaults of women; incidents of arbitrary arrests and detentions; vehicle ambushes; and looting of homes by armed groups Many planned field missions in Southern Darfur were cancelled owing to the prevailing security situation Follow-up advocacy included recommendations to establish regular firewood patrols in the internally displaced camps and more robust community policing

Organization of 4 meetings of the Darfur Human Rights Forum and subforums with Government of the Sudan authorities, the diplomatic community, United Nations agencies and civil society in order to address key human rights concerns in Darfur	No	The meeting of the Darfur Human Rights Forum was deferred twice, owing to an assessment exercise by the Government of the Sudan of its cooperation with United Nations human rights mechanisms. The meetings of the North Darfur and South Darfur Sub-Forums could not be held because of the security situation, while the South Darfur Sub-Forum did not hold meetings owing to changes in membership Two workshops were organized for the West Darfur and South Darfur Human Rights Sub-Forums. Subsequently, the West Darfur Sub-Forum developed its 2011 workplan and held a meeting to address major human rights issues of concern and explore ways of ensuring its effective functioning
2 reports on the human rights situation in Darfur, provided through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	1	Public report was drafted and submitted in March 2011 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UNAMID senior leadership, but it has not been published. The draft of the second report was still under way at the end of the reporting period
Advice provided to directors of prisons in the Darfur region through visits every 2 months to prisons and detention facilities and follow-up with competent local authorities on the conditions of detainees	Yes	Advice was provided to directors of prisons and detention facilities through a total of 154 visits, including to facilities managed by the Government of the Sudan correction facilities, police, the National Intelligence Security Service, and Military Intelligence in all three Darfur States Follow-up meetings were held with prison and detention centre directors and prosecutors, resulting in the release of several detainees and the assessment of detention conditions of detainees, including the detention/prison facilities
Advice on the promotion and protection of human rights, provided through 8 meetings per month with government officials and representatives of movements	Yes	Advice was provided through a total of 294 meetings held in all three Darfur States on the promotion and protection of human rights and addressed related concerns. Discussions focused on the fight against impunity and accountability, sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary arrests and detention, freedom of movement, humanitarian and security concerns, inter-tribal conflicts, access to land, crop destruction concerns and justice issues, among other matters
4 workshops for 80 prosecutors, judges and law enforcement officials on the administration of justice and international human rights standards	4	Workshops were held for 103 law enforcement officials on the administration of justice and international human rights standards

3 workshops for 60 members of the Sudanese Armed Forces on international human rights standards and combating violence against women	2	Workshops were organized: 1 workshop for 33 Sudan Armed Forces members on basic human rights concepts and best practices, and 1 workshop for 64 officials of Military Intelligence on human rights standards in relation to arrest and detention and the treatment of detainees, in response to emerging problems relating to these specific concerns The third workshop was not organized because the target group of 60 participants had been exceeded
Assistance provided to national and regional stakeholders on the development of a transitional justice strategy, through regular meetings with civil society members and the organization of 4 workshops on transitional justice for civil society and 2 workshops for Darfur-Darfur Dialogue and Consultation facilitators	Yes	Assistance was provided to civil society members and contributed to ensuring that human rights and transitional justice elements were included in the outcome document of the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference in Doha in May 2011 Assistance was also provided through the co-chairing of the Justice and Reconciliation Commission during the All Darfur Stakeholders Conference, which endorsed the Transitional Justice Strategy as defined in the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur No workshop was convened on transitional justice, but all human rights training sessions and workshops organized for prosecutors, judges, advocates, law enforcement officials and civil society included the issue of impunity, a fundamental transitional justice issue in Darfur
9 workshops with 180 members of civil society organizations, community leaders, young people and women to raise awareness about human rights, in particular the Bill of Rights, the Interim National Constitution, criminal laws and the process of filing complaints with police, as well as advice about undertaking advocacy with government officials and movements in order to ensure respect for human rights	9	Workshops were organized for a total of 286 participants on how to identify human rights violations and abuses based on national and international human rights laws, violence against women and the role of parliamentarians in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence in Darfur
Advice, through monthly meetings and three workshops, to State-level committees on gender-based violence regarding the implementation of the committees' workplans, as well as efforts aimed at the prevention of and responses to gender-based violence, including institutional development	17	Meetings held with the State committees for combating violence against women in all three Darfur States (three in Northern Darfur, five in Southern Darfur and nine in Western Darfur)
	3	Workshops were organized for a total of 98 participants on the need for a coordinated approach to the prevention of, and response to, gender-based violence; and the harmonization of the manuals on gender-based violence investigation

		Advice was also provided during a session on the parliamentary role in the promotion and protection of human rights for 48 Legislative Council members of Western Darfur State as part of a three-day training, jointly organized with the Western Darfur Legislative Council
8 workshops in camps for 400 internally displaced persons on human-rights-based approaches to the prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence, in collaboration with United Nations agencies	2	Workshops were organized for 119 internally displaced persons, including 11 sheikhs of the Khamsa Dagayeg and Hasa Hisa camps for internally displaced persons (in Zalingei)
	3	Awareness-raising activities were organized in Zam Zam and Al Salaam camps (Northern Darfur) and Hasa Hisa camp (Western Darfur) for internally displaced persons in the context of the 16 Days of Activism on Violence against Women Campaign for an estimated 1,500 persons The lower output was attributable to the prevailing security situation and the need to have activities in camps approved by local authorities in the three Darfur States
4 workshops for 160 Government of the Sudan police officers and prison officials on international human rights standards, the rights of detainees and democratic policing, including referrals	15	Workshops were organized for a total of 458 participants on developing standard procedures for addressing gender-based violence cases at police stations; sexual-based violence investigation; international human rights standards, the rights of detainees and democratic policing The increased output is attributable to the organization of the workshops at the regional level, instead of at the sector level, as originally planned
Two seminars with the caucus of women legislators of Darfur to identify policy gaps with regard to the promotion of women's rights (including social and economic rights) and to define strategies for legislative advocacy	2	Seminars for a total of 72 legislators on women, peace and security to formulate strategies for advocacy in reforming policies and laws. One seminar resulted in the establishment of the Darfur Women's Legislative Caucus
Quarterly seminars with the State committees on combating sexual and gender-based violence, regarding policies and programmes for the prevention of and responses to such violence	Yes	Six meetings were held with the State Committees on combating sexual and gender-based violence on policies and programmes for prevention and response

Conduct of 4 community dialogues with communities of internally displaced persons on community-level prevention of and responses to sexual and gender-based violence	14	Community dialogues were conducted at the community level on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence reaching over 700 internally displaced persons. Some community dialogues were combined with the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence Campaign involving marches, speeches, drama and cultural performances, advocacy and capacity-building activities and training sessions for non-governmental organizations. Approximately 3,000 Darfurians participated in the Campaign
Conduct of a study on gender justice in traditional mediation and transitional justice systems for the use of civil society organizations	Yes	A study was conducted on gender justice in traditional mediation and transitional justice systems for the use of civil society organizations
Establishment of programme-oriented planning on child protection in Darfur, inclusive of an area assessment and a corresponding workplan, to serve as a platform for effective follow-up on child protection concerns in Darfur	1	Programme-oriented plan was prepared, which serves as the basis of operation for child protection activities and briefings for newly arrived staff members
Negotiation of action plans for an end to grave violations against children, including the recruitment and the use of child soldiers, through bimonthly meetings with leaders of the armed groups	7	Meetings were held with leaders of the armed groups, which resulted in the submission of action plans from SLA-Mother Wing (Abu Gasim) and JEM-Peace Wing; and the release by SLA-Free Will and SLA-Mother Wing of 84 child soldiers
	1	Meeting was held in October 2010 with the Ministry of Defence, UNMIS and UNICEF on progress of the Sudanese Armed Forces action plan under draft
Quarterly assessment report on progress in the dialogue with the parties to the conflict and on the implementation of the action plans to end the recruitment and use of child soldiers and other grave violations against children	3	Progress reports (two submitted by SLA-Free Will, which submitted an action plan in June 2010, and one by JEM-Peace Wing) Progress reports were not submitted by the parties to the conflict on a quarterly basis as expected, owing to the prevailing security situation
Advice to national and local authorities, including parties to the conflict, on protection issues, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), through the daily monitoring and reporting, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, in particular UNICEF, of violations perpetrated against children	Yes	Advice was provided to three legal officers of Forbranga Court and to the Saraf Umra locality and Police Commissioners, through two meetings Meetings were also held with the parties to the conflict as part of the implementation of resolution 1612 (2005) on negotiations to commit to action plans to end the recruitment and the use of children

Bimonthly report to the Working Group of the Security Council on Children and Armed Conflict, pursuant to resolution 1612 (2005)	6	Bimonthly reports were prepared
Annual monitoring and compliance country report of the Secretary-General (to the Security Council) on grave violations and abuses committed against children	1	Report of the Secretary-General on children and armed conflict in the Sudan covering the period from January 2009 to February 2011
Quarterly mainstreaming, capacity-building and training reports	3	Reports were produced on mainstreaming, capacity-building and the training of peacekeepers and associated personnel The lower output was attributable to lack of capacity in the Operation
Six training sessions every month for civil society organizations, government institutions and other actors throughout Darfur on children's rights and child protection	29	Training sessions were provided for a total of 1,091 participants (including 347 women) on child rights and child protection
Distribution of advocacy material translated into local languages at the community level, pertaining to the protection of children affected by the conflict	Yes	Advocacy materials in the local language were distributed in five localities, and included 16 Arabic copies of Security Council resolution 1612 (2005), and 23 Arabic copies of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Component 4: humanitarian, recovery and development liaison

63. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued to work in partnership with the Government of the Sudan, the United Nations country team, humanitarian, recovery and development organizations, and national and international non-governmental organizations to make progress towards stabilizing the humanitarian situation and facilitating humanitarian access. In addition, UNAMID assisted in ensuring continuous liaison and collaboration with the Government of the Sudan, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and maintained dialogue and coordination between the military and police components, ensuring the mutual exchange of information about ongoing humanitarian, military and police deployment and operations.

64. Humanitarian activities were coordinated by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator supported by the former Humanitarian Liaison Office (current Protection Strategy and Coordination Division). The Darfur-based Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator was not appointed to office during the reporting period.

65. The coordination mechanism between UNAMID and the United Nations country team included weekly meetings and integrated planning sessions. As part of efforts to strengthen consultations between UNAMID and the United Nations country team, an expanded UNAMID/United Nations country team meeting (including the International Non-Governmental Organization Steering Committee), co-chaired by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sudan and the

United Nations-African Union Joint Special Representative was established on 19 January 2011. During the reporting period, the expanded UNAMID/United Nations country team body continued to hold monthly meetings, alternately in Khartoum and El Fasher, to review and address humanitarian, recovery and other relevant policy issues.

66. While some progress was made in terms of protecting civilians, ongoing clashes between the Government of the Sudan and movement forces continued to adversely affect the humanitarian situation. An estimated 70,000 people were displaced by fighting in Shangil Tobaya and East Jebel Marra from the beginning of 2011. Several of these sought and obtained the protection of UNAMID by gathering around team sites in areas affected by fighting.

67. With the view of increasing humanitarian access and improving the delivery of humanitarian aid, Operation Spring Basket was launched on 1 May 2011 to reach approximately 400,000 beneficiaries. Through this operation, UNAMID and humanitarian agencies conducted missions to assess needs and deliver aid to communities in previously inaccessible areas. Due to the increased access to internally displaced person camps, UNAMID was able to start implementation of humanitarian quick-impact projects in the Beida camp in Western Darfur and in the Neem, Johanah and Sakali camps in Southern Darfur, in order to improve the living conditions and increased access to internally displaced persons.

68. In June 2011, a Darfur recovery strategy workshop, jointly organized by UNAMID and UNDP, was held in El Fasher with representatives from State Governments (including the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Unit and the Strategic Council) of Northern, Southern and Western Darfur; the United Nations country team; the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; and international non-governmental organizations. The objectives of the workshop were to: consult with State Governments on State recovery strategies and development plans; review and discuss possible recovery outcomes, outputs and activities of the United Nations through the Integrated Strategic Framework Darfur Recovery Working Group; and consult with state representatives and international non-governmental organizations on the Integrated Strategic Framework recovery results matrix. The workshop also reviewed the draft Integrated Strategic Framework recovery results matrix, including the six thematic areas identified as priorities by the Darfur Recovery Working Group, and facilitated enhanced understanding of stakeholders' perspectives on recovery in Darfur, as well as the identification of thematic and geographical areas suitable for the implementation of recovery activities in Darfur.

69. In consultation with Government officials, an assessment of opportunities for socio-economic projects targeting women was completed in the three Darfur States. Based on the assessment, project proposals were developed and submitted to donors.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Improved humanitarian situation and programmes towards economic recovery and poverty reduction in Darfur

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.1.1 Increased participation by Darfurians in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes, including at least 5 per cent participation by women (2.5 per cent participation by women in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes in 2009/10 and 5 per cent participation by women in economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes in 2010/11)	Economic recovery and rehabilitation programmes in Darfur are yet to be developed and implemented owing to lack of funding
4.1.2 Unhindered access for humanitarian aid delivery to camps for internally displaced persons and to the vulnerable population throughout Darfur	Operation Spring Basket, which commenced on 1 May 2011, increased humanitarian access and improved delivery of humanitarian aid to the vulnerable population in Darfur in the areas controlled both by the Government of the Sudan and the armed movements

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Support, through advice on relevant political and security matters and monthly participation in the joint verification mechanism, to key government counterparts, including the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the High-level Committee, in identifying priorities for voluntary return and sustainable reintegration	Yes	Advice, support and recommendations were provided to line ministries, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and the high-level committee for the development of plans and interventions of line ministries; also provided were information packages for internally displaced persons on what to expect upon return and support to the native administration structures to increase investments on livelihoods
In close consultation with the Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, conduct 6 workshops, each with 10 representatives of the Humanitarian Aid Commission, UNAMID military personnel and the police, and stakeholders on the management of returns and reintegration activities, including the collection, analysis and management of information as well as guiding principles regarding internally displaced persons	No	The Deputy Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator was not appointed during the reporting period

Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects, approved through close consultation with the United Nations country team, in support of early reintegration, including the rehabilitation of community schools, health facilities and access roads	No	Among the approved 10 projects to support the early reintegration processes in the areas of education, water, sanitation, capacity-building and peaceful coexistence/peacebuilding in Western and Southern Darfur, six projects were at various stage of implementation at the end of the period, while the remaining four projects are scheduled to start during the following quarter, owing to delays in signing of memorandums of understanding with implementing partners
Facilitation of the coherence of return activities, in close consultation with the United Nations country team, in support of Darfur Peace Agreement implementation, through weekly liaison and coordination meetings with the Government of the Sudan in Khartoum on internally displaced persons	No	Weekly liaison and coordination meetings were not held, as the mechanisms for coordination were not fully operational. A task force and a technical committee on durable solutions, established by the Government of the Sudan in February 2011 and endorsed by the High-level Committee in March 2011, will start holding coordination meetings in the next reporting cycle
Facilitation of the provision of humanitarian assistance and access by the United Nations country team and international non-governmental organizations, as well as local non-governmental organizations in Darfur	Yes	UNAMID supported the provision of humanitarian assistance through 120 escorts per month for the humanitarian community to deliver assistance, especially to hard-to-reach areas across Darfur, including Khor Abéché, Kutrum, Tina and Golo
Advice on UNAMID operations provided at monthly meetings with the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Affairs	No	Advice was provided at the two meetings UNAMID was invited to with the High-level Committee on Humanitarian Affairs Monthly meetings were not held as planned owing to turnover of personnel in the Committee and focus on operations in South Sudan
Advice to local authorities, including the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority, on UNAMID operations and political and security aspects of economic recovery and poverty reduction, in coordination with the United Nations country team and UNDP, as well as financial institutions	Yes	Advice was not provided to the Transitional Darfur Regional Authority owing to changes in leadership since the national elections of April 2010 UNAMID worked closely with its national counterparts and international partners, including the Darfur Recovery Working Group, to provide advice on its operations and on politically sensitive aspects of recovery and poverty alleviation Advice was also provided during a one-day workshop organized by UNAMID and UNDP in El Fasher for 50 participants representing Darfur State Governments, the United Nations country team and non-governmental organizations to ensure common understanding of the recovery imperatives, strategies and plans for the three State Government officials in Darfur

Provision of briefings on UNAMID at multi-donor meetings and weekly United Nations country team meetings	Yes	Advice was provided at the United Nations country team weekly meetings and the briefing on Operation Spring Basket provided to the principal donors
Advice provided through monthly meetings with the State committees on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), on social and economic interventions for women in communities and camps for internally displaced persons	No	Advice was provided to the State Committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) in Northern Darfur at a meeting held to discuss a proposal submitted by the State Committee on a workshop to identify areas of intervention for women's economic empowerment The lower output was attributable to the decision of the State Committee on Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) to focus on increasing women's participation in the peace process and governance. These issues were discussed during three seminars organized for 124 participants (reported under component 3)
Participation in bimonthly meetings with Government, United Nations agencies and caucus of women legislators from the three Darfur States on the adoption of policies supporting the social and economic development of women in communities and camps for internally displaced persons, as well as returnees	6	Meetings were held by the task force composed of the UNAMID Gender Advisory Unit, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Humanitarian Aid Commission, UNFPA, UNHCR, the Wali's Adviser on Women and Children, Women's Union and the Islamic Service Relief Aid on the revitalization and establishment of women's centres for the socio-economic empowerment of women The lower input was attributed to the challenging political environment for the engagement of women in the Darfur peace process
Contribute to a study on the development of appropriate economic and livelihood opportunities for women in communities and places of return for internally displaced persons and refugees	Yes	A study on early economic recovery in the three Darfur States was conducted

Expected accomplishment 4.2: Darfurian civilians living free from fear of attack or abuse with displaced persons able to voluntarily return to their homes in a sustainable, secure environment

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
4.2.1 Increase in the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons (2009/10: 100,000; 2010/11: 200,000)	The United Nations country team indicated that up to 50,000 internally displaced persons had returned to their places of origin during the reporting period, compared to 25,000 internally displaced persons who had returned to their places of origin during the 2009/10 period. According to UNHCR, the displaced population had decided to return due to the improved security situation in some areas in Darfur and increased livelihood opportunities

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
40 workshops or other training activities with the Government of the Sudan and the movements on the protection of civilians and humanitarian issues	No	Workshops were held owing to a combination of various factors, including the general insecurity and access issues, political instability and staffing capacity during the reporting period
20 workshops with United Nations agencies and national/international non-governmental organizations on civil-military cooperation and the use of military assets in complex humanitarian crises, as well as daily liaison and coordination on the implementation of the civil-military framework	15	Civil-Military Coordination workshops for over 300 participants were organized across Darfur on humanitarian situation and response; international humanitarian law; principles and concepts of humanitarian action; cluster approach and implementation of the civil-military framework 5 workshops had to be cancelled owing to troop rotations and staff availability

Component 5: support

70. During the reporting period an average of 17,543 military personnel, 4,935 police personnel, 4,353 civilian staff and 4 Corrections Officers were provided with the necessary logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Operation. UNAMID continued to face difficulties in attaining the planned deployment levels, owing to delays in the issuance of visas, harsh living conditions and the unpredictable security situation in Darfur.

71. As an effective monitoring mechanism for vehicle usage and fuel consumption, a CarLog system was being installed in all vehicles. In addition, to reduce the number of major accidents, a driving test process was streamlined and standardized throughout the Operation area, a biannual road safety campaign was held and an in-house 4x4 all-terrain driver training programme was developed to provide drivers with the skills required to operate safely and effectively in the prevailing road conditions in Darfur.

72. During the reporting period, UNAMID continued its activities to mitigate the stress impact its deployment and operations may place on the fragile environment of Darfur. Forty-two out of 96 potential drilling sites in and around UNAMID team sites have been developed, and the water extracted is being shared with the local communities. To meet daily needs, the Operation undertook water conservation projects, including the design of recycled wastewater and rain water collection and reticulation systems in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei, and the modification of 140 ablution units to recycle treated sewage for toilet flushing, floor cleaning and firefighting.

73. The multi-year construction projects were progressing during the reporting period, with the construction of a total of 21 military camps, 18 formed police camps and 18 community policing centres, despite logistical challenges owing to harsh conditions, poor infrastructure in Darfur, long land transport and supply lines from Port Sudan (2,250 km), long customs clearance processes and security

constraints that have delayed the mobilization of contractors to the sites, as well as difficulties encountered in identifying lands and obtaining government permits.

74. Restrictions on movement continued to hamper the Operation's activities throughout Darfur. UNAMID also continued to experience the adverse operational effects of shortfalls in aviation capability, in particular with regard to military medium-utility helicopters.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Increased efficiency and effectiveness of logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
5.1.1 85 per cent completion of camp construction for military contingents, formed police units and community policing centres	Overall, 75 per cent of camp construction was completed by the end of June 2011. Out of the 37 planned team sites for military contingents, 21 sites were fully completed, 9 sites were in the final stage of completion, and 2 sites were in the mobilization stage, while the remaining 5 sites could not be started owing to security and land-related issues. In addition, 18 of the 19 planned formed police unit camps were completed, whereas the construction of a camp at Nertiti was deferred as there was no plan yet for deployment. The planned construction of 19 enabling military camps was completed. Finally, the construction of 18 of the planned 70 community policing centres was completed as at 30 June 2011
5.1.2 Reduction in fixed-wing air fleet through reconfiguration from single to multifunctional combi airframes (2008/09: 14; 2009/10: 14; 2010/11:12)	The creation of regional support arrangements resulted in reduction in the UNAMID aviation fleet by two fixed-wing aircraft (1 AN-74 and 1 L-100) to the planned 12 fixed-wing aircraft for the 2010/11 period The Operation faced difficulty in the deployment of three of its fixed-wing aircraft
5.1.3 Reduction in extraction of groundwater through increased generation of water through wastewater management and rain harvesting (2008/09: 0 per cent reduction in groundwater extraction; 2009/10: 25 per cent; 2010/11: 40 per cent)	24 per cent of required water was recycled through the installation and operation of 64 wastewater treatment plants The lower-than-planned generation of water through wastewater management was attributable to delays in the installation of wastewater plants owing to the lack of the necessary construction materials for the platform and the volatile security situation which restricted movements to team sites
5.1.4 Reduction in the percentage of major vehicle accidents (2008/09: 8 per cent of total fleet; 2009/10: 3 per cent; 2010/11: 1.5 per cent)	There were 112 major vehicle accidents, a 27 per cent decrease compared with the 2009/10, as a result of more stringent driver testing, the monitoring of vehicle speed by way of CarLog, a very robust road safety campaign and a 4x4 all-terrain vehicle driving training programme

Planned outputs	Completed (number or yes/no)	Remarks
Service improvements		
Completion of all remaining civil works at 4 military camps, 6 formed police unit camps, 8 team sites/military outposts and 24 community policing centres, including gravelling and pavement of roads connecting supercamps and team sites to major highways to reduce maintenance on all United Nations-owned vehicles	No	Civil works at four military camps and six formed police unit camps were completed, whereas 97 per cent of the civil works were completed for the team sites/military outposts (five out of the planned eight team sites/military outposts), owing to delay in the delivery of cement 18 out of the planned 24 community policing centres camps were completed as land for the remaining 6 centres was not acquired The pavement of roads connecting supercamps to major roads was completed, while the gravelling of roads was still ongoing
Reduction in overall number of fixed-wing aircraft through reconfiguration of fleet from single to multifunctional combi airframes and through reduction in shared assets to meet operational needs	Yes	Creation of regional support arrangements resulted in a reduction of two fixed-wing aircraft in the UNAMID aviation fleet
Implementation of wastewater management strategies, including the recycling of treated sewage effluent and its use for non-potable water uses, such as toilet flushing, floor cleaning and firefighting, as well as rainwater harvesting	Yes	Recycled wastewater and rain water collection and reticulation systems were designed in El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina and Zalingei, and 140 ablution units were modified to recycle treated sewage for toilet flushing, floor cleaning and firefighting
Enforcement of the strict driver programme, together with stringent monitoring of speeding, through the full implementation of the CarLog system	No	The majority of vehicles were fitted with CarLogs; however, the last two shipments of CarLogs were held by the customs authorities. The driving ranges used for conducting driving tests were standardized in all areas of the Mission, a more stringent test has been developed, and a training in 4x4 all-terrain driving has been conducted
Implementation of 100 per cent physical verification of assets deployed throughout Darfur to match the receiving and inspection reports issued	98	Per cent physical verification of all assets deployed throughout mission area was conducted to match receiving and inspection reports
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation services to support an average strength of 19,555 military personnel, including 240 military observers, 410 staff and liaison officers, 15,520 infantry personnel and 3,385 logistics personnel	17,543	Average strength of military personnel, including 184 military observers, 349 staff and liaison officers, 13,717 infantry personnel and 3,293 logistics personnel The lower average strength stemmed from the delayed deployment of military personnel

Emplacement, rotation and repatriation services to support fully deployed strength of 6,432 police personnel, including 3,772 United Nations police personnel and 2,660 formed police personnel	4,935	Average strength of police personnel, including 2,796 United Nations police personnel and 2,139 formed police personnel The lower average strength stemmed from the delayed deployment of police personnel
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military and police personnel	Yes	The quarterly verification, inspection and monitoring of contingent-owned equipment were conducted for operational readiness, in addition to frequent spot checks to ascertain operational readiness of troops and police personnel
Storage and supply of daily rations and water for an average of 17,015 military personnel and 2,327 formed police personnel		Storage and supply of daily rations and water for an average of:
	17,010	Military personnel
	2,139	Formed police personnel
		The lower output was attributable primarily to the delayed deployment of formed police personnel
Recruitment and other administrative support for 5,578 civilian staff, including 1,579 international staff, 3,379 national staff and 620 United Nations Volunteers, with 24 international staff and 14 national staff positions funded under general temporary assistance	4,353	Average civilian staff supported, comprising 1,115 international staff, 2,772 national staff and 466 United Nations Volunteers, with 19 international staff and 9 national staff positions funded under general temporary assistance
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention and monitoring, as well as recommendations concerning remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Maintained a help line for UNAMID personnel and the public to seek advice and report on misconduct; provided, on the Intranet site, information and relevant reference documents on disciplinary matters; provided in internally displaced person camps information about United Nations policies on sexual exploitation and abuse, and misconduct; delivered a total of 137 training sessions and workshops to 6,308 participants; addressed 551 complaints related to misconduct and 2 allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters, 1 sub-office, 2 logistics bases (El Obeid and Nyala) and 1 customs clearance facility (Port Sudan)	Yes	Maintenance and repair of 1 mission headquarters, 3 sector headquarters, 1 sub-office, 2 logistics bases (El Obeid and Nyala) and 1 customs clearance facility (Port Sudan)

Operation and maintenance of wastewater treatment plants, water distribution systems, boreholes and sewerage networks, and provision of solid-waste collection and disposal services at 38 sites	Yes	Operation and maintenance of 64 wastewater treatment plants, 48 water distribution systems and 42 boreholes; and collection of 5,500 m^3 per week of wastewater and disposal of 800 tons on weekly basis of solid wastes in 38 sites Nine hydro-geological surveys were conducted and 18 potential drilling sites were identified
Operation and maintenance of 84 water purification plants (United Nations and troop-contributing countries) within the mission area	152	Water treatment plants were operated and maintained (United Nations and troop-contributing countries) In addition to the planned 84 water purification plants, 68 water plants were installed for use in ablutions
Operation and maintenance of 1,267 United Nations-owned generators	1,339	United Nations-owned generators mission wide, including the generators assigned to international civilian staff living in private rented houses outside UNAMID camps
Storage and supply of 24.4 million litres of diesel, as well as oil and lubricants for generators	30.4 million	Litres of diesel, as well as oil and lubricants for generators The higher consumption of diesel and lubricants resulted from the reliance on generators for electrical power generation and the use of higher-capacity generators
Maintenance and repair of 3 airfield facilities and 34 helicopter landing sites in 34 locations	3	Airfields were maintained
	11	Helicopter landing sites were maintained in 11 locations The lower output was attributable to delays in the completion of the remaining 23 landing sites
Rehabilitation and maintenance of 3 air terminals, ramp facilities and parking areas (El Fasher, Nyala and El Geneina) to permit safe operations	Yes	Improvements at El Fasher airport, gravelling works at the existing runway at El Geneina airport and repair works on the Nyala airport taxiways were all completed Regular maintenance and rehabilitation of air terminals was still ongoing during the reporting period
Construction of United Nations air terminals at the 2 main airports, including taxiways and parking aprons	No	An airport terminal was constructed at Nyala Airport, while a temporary airport was constructed at El Fasher airport, pending the provision of suitable land for the main terminal, taxiway and aprons at El Fasher airport

		Construction of the second airport apron at Nyala Airport commenced. Selection of the contractor for the asphalting of Nyala aprons was in progress at the end of the period
Maintenance and renovation of 37 storage facilities for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and air transportation, in 37 locations	34	Storage facilities for petrol, oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and air transportation were maintained and renovated in 34 locations The lower number of storage facilities maintained and renovated was attributable to delays in the acquisition of land for the fuel storage and dispensing facilities, and the slower-than-anticipated deployment of military and police personnel
General explosive hazard assessment of 297 villages, in Northern, Southern and Western Darfur	276	Villages throughout Darfur were assessed, including 36 in Northern Darfur, 90 in Southern Darfur, and 150 in Western Darfur The security situation continued to render many areas inaccessible
Emergency unexploded ordnance assessment of 240 km^2 (60 per cent or 144 km^2 as reassessed and 40 per cent or 96 km^2 as new)	855	Km^2 were assessed The higher number of square kilometres assessed stemmed from recontamination due to the ongoing conflict
Route survey along 2,844 km of roads and routes suspected of recontamination owing to ongoing conflict, and new route surveys along 948 km of roads and routes	334	Km were surveyed The lower number of kilometres surveyed was attributable to the volatile security situation
Demolition of 600 unexploded ordnance items in order to eliminate explosive threats to the Darfur population and to UNAMID convoys	661	Unexploded ordnance items were located and destroyed In addition, 559 items of small arms ammunition were destroyed
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3,700 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,241 items of workshop equipment, throughout the mission area		Operation and maintenance of:
	3,600	United Nations-owned vehicles
	185	Items of workshop
		The lower numbers resulted from a mitigating measure against 4x4 carjacking and the expiration of the systems contract for workshop equipment

Supply of 12.6 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for vehicles	10.4 million	Litres of petrol, oil and lubricants supplied The lower consumption of diesel, oil and lubricants was attributable to delayed deployment of the Operation personnel, the volatile security situation and poor road conditions, which limited access to certain areas
Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week, to transport United Nations personnel from their accommodations to their place of work	Yes	Operation of a daily shuttle service, 7 days a week for a total of 593,000 trips for United Nations personnel from their accommodations to their place of work
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 12 fixed-wing and 38 rotary-wing aircraft, including 9 military-type aircraft, in 4 locations	No	9 fixed-wing and 34 rotary-wing were operated and maintained, including 5 military-type aircraft at six locations in the Sudan (El Fasher, Nyala, El Geneina, Zalingei, Khartoum and El Obeid) and one location in Entebbe, Uganda (regional service centre) The lower output was attributable to the delayed deployment of the Operation's air assets
Supply of 48.3 million litres of aviation fuel, as well as oil and lubricants, for air operations	37.0 million	Litres of aviation fuel, as well as oil and lubricants for air operations The reduced consumption of aviation fuel resulted from the delayed deployment of the Operation's air assets and restrictions on flight movement
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network, consisting of 4 Earth station hubs, to provide voice, fax, video and data communications	4	Earth station hubs were supported and maintained
Support and maintenance of 63 VSAT systems, 201 telephone exchanges and 94 digital microwave links		Support and maintenance of:
	68	VSAT systems, of which 58 VSAT systems were in operation, and 10 were in stock pending installation
	192	Telephone exchanges, of which 120 telephone exchanges were in operation and 72 were in stock pending installation
	114	Microwave links, 92 of the mission, including 10 received from other missions, were in operation, and 22 were in stock pending installation

Support and maintenance of 3,046 high-frequency and 19,593 VHF repeaters and transmitters		Support and maintenance of:
	2,822	High frequency
	15,355	VHF repeaters and transmitters
		The lower number was attributable to changes in operational requirements, with the VHF system to be replaced by a UHF system
Support and maintenance of 4 FM radio broadcast stations at radio production facilities	No	A radio bridging solution was granted only in June 2011 for the lease of air space from local radio stations
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 415 servers, 5,619 desktop computers, 2,027 laptop computers, 2,129 printers and 674 digital senders in 123 locations		Maintenance and support of:
	383	Servers
	7,123	Desktop computers, including 66 from other missions and 929 to be written off
	2,285	Laptop computers, including 161 from other missions and 511 to be written off
	1,927	Printers
	606	Digital senders
		The lower number of servers stemmed from the virtualization process, while the lower number of digital senders resulted from changes in operational requirements
Support and maintenance of 100 local area networks and wide area networks for 70 users in 40 camps and 74 community policing centre locations	Yes	Support and maintenance of 114 local area networks and wide area networks for 7,250 users in 39 camps and the 50 operational community policing centres
Development of a Geographic Information System to provide approximately 7,200 administrative, planning and thematic maps in support of policy decisions, situational awareness and operations	8,703	Administrative, planning and thematic maps provided
		The higher number of maps produced stemmed from increased requests by team sites
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 6 United Nations-owned level I clinics and 1 United Nations-owned level II hospital in El Fasher	Yes	Operation and maintenance of six United Nations-owned level I clinics and 1 United Nations-owned level II hospital in El Fasher
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including evacuation to 6 level IV hospitals (2 in Nairobi, 3 in Egypt and 1 in Dubai)	Yes	Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements maintained for all United Nations locations, including to six level IV hospitals (two in Nairobi, three in Egypt and one in Dubai)

Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all mission personnel	Yes	1,114 mission personnel were provided services and voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing centres were established in all four mission regional headquarters
Provision of an HIV awareness-raising programme, including peer education, for all mission personnel	Yes	13,853 mission personnel were provided with HIV/AIDS awareness training and 288 peer educators were trained
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, throughout the mission area	Yes	All facilities were provided with security services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week
24-hour close protection for senior mission staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	Close protection services were provided on a 24-hour basis
Residential security guidance to minimum operating residential security standards and provision of on-site assessments in support of the fully deployed strength of 240 military observers, 410 military staff officers, 3,772 United Nations police personnel, 1,578 international staff and 620 international United Nations Volunteers	Yes	Provided residential security guidance on minimum operating residential security standards and conducted residential security surveys of residences of military observers and liaison officers, military staff officers, United Nations police personnel, international staff and international United Nations Volunteers
Induction security training and primary fire training/drills for all new mission staff, as well as basic firefighting refresher courses for all security staff and fire wardens in the mission	Yes	Orientation training, including fire safety awareness, was provided to new staff members
Conduct of annual fire safety assessments and inspections at all United Nations premises to ensure compliance with fire safety standards, as well as quarterly reviews on the implementation of fire safety recommendations	Yes	UNAMID conducted four quarterly fire safety assessments and inspections at all, assessed fire safety risk on a monthly basis and reviewed fire safety plan every six months
Preparation of monthly investigation reports on road traffic accidents, theft/loss of or damage to UNAMID property, burglaries, incidents related to the arrest/detention of staff members, incidents involving death or injury and cases involving misconduct by United Nations personnel	Yes	Prepared investigation reports involving all accidents and incidents. Investigated cases involving United Nations staff and assets
Safety briefings on landmines/unexploded ordnance provided to all members of UNAMID prior to field deployment	Yes	Provided mine awareness and unexploded ordnance training to new staff during security orientation briefing

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011.)

Category	Apportionment (1)	Expenditure (2)	Variance Amount (3) = (1) - (2)	Variance Percentage (4) = (3) ÷ (1)
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	11 396.4	10 831.4	565.0	5.0
Military contingents	520 581.1	480 844.2	39 736.9	7.6
United Nations police	168 188.5	158 831.7	9 356.8	5.6
Formed police units	74 124.4	54 820.9	19 303.5	26.0
Subtotal	**774 290.4**	**705 328.2**	**68 962.2**	**8.9**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	261 836.5	197 431.5	64 405.0	24.6
National staff	65 731.7	68 307.4	(2 575.7)	(3.9)
United Nations Volunteers	24 720.5	22 914.9	1 805.6	7.3
General temporary assistance	4 434.8	4 397.5	37.3	0.8
Subtotal	**356 723.5**	**293 051.3**	**63 672.2**	**17.8**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	279.9	262.5	17.4	6.2
Civilian electoral observers				
Consultants	203.7	1 207.1	(1 003.4)	(492.6)
Official travel	4 486.1	9 325.1	(4 839.0)	(107.9)
Facilities and infrastructure	223 259.0	195 683.4	27 575.6	12.4
Ground transportation	32 302.9	26 071.7	6 231.2	19.3
Air transportation	261 957.4	221 590.4	40 367.0	15.4
Naval transportation				
Communications	53 740.6	40 277.2	13 463.4	25.1
Information technology	23 590.6	20 671.2	2 919.4	12.4
Medical	26 931.5	17 767.6	9 163.9	34.0
Special equipment	8 120.2	8 230.4	(110.2)	(1.4)
Other supplies, services and equipment	38 241.7	39 984.8	(1 743.1)	(4.6)
Quick-impact projects	4 000.0	3 998.9	1.1	0.0
Subtotal	**677 113.6**	**585 070.3**	**92 043.3**	**13.6**
Gross requirements	**1 808 127.5**	**1 583 449.8**	**224 677.7**	**12.4**
Staff assessment income	31 632.4	30 407.9	1 224.5	3.9
Net requirements	**1 776 495.1**	**1 553 041.9**	**223 453.2**	**12.6**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)				
Total requirements	**1 808 127.5**	**1 583 449.8**	**224 677.7**	**12.4**

B. Expenditure for the Regional Service Centre at Entebbe

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	Expenditure
Civilian personnel	
International staff	—
National staff	—
United Nations Volunteers	—
General temporary assistance	—
Subtotal	—
Operational costs	
Consultants	—
Official travel	18.3
Facilities and infrastructure	33.8
Ground transportation	25.9
Air transportation	—
Communications	3.5
Information technology	12.6
Medical	2.1
Special equipment	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	7.0
Subtotal	**103.2**
Gross requirements	**103.2**
Staff assessment income	—
Net requirements	**103.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—
Total requirements	**103.2**

75. The Regional Service Centre at the logistics hub at Entebbe, Uganda, was established by General Assembly resolution 64/269 with effect from 1 July 2010. It was decided that the personnel and financial resources of the Regional Service Centre for 2010/11 would be achieved mainly through redeployment from the missions to be served by the Regional Service Centre (MONUSCO, UNMIS, UNAMID, the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA), BNUB and BINUCA). The costs for the respective missions were based on the proportion of the approved total mission budget (gross) for 2010/11 against the total budget of these missions.

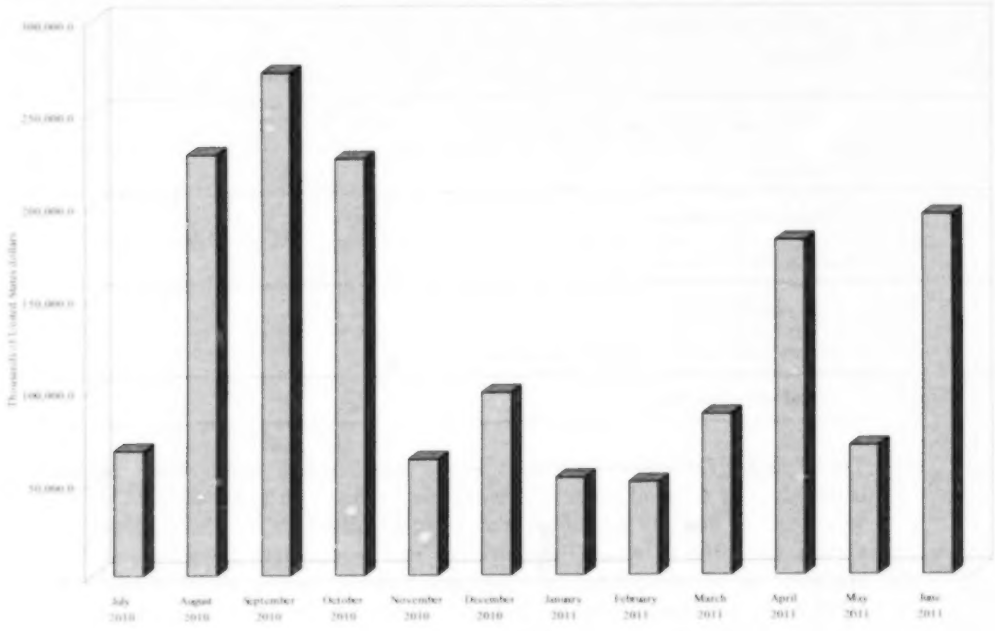
C. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Appropriation		
Group	*Original distribution*	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	774 290.4	—	774 290.4
II. Civilian personnel	356 723.5	—	356 723.5
III. Operational costs	677 113.6	—	677 113.6
Total	**1 808 127.5**	**—**	**1 808 127.5**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			—

76. No redeployment across group was recorded for UNAMID at the end of the reporting period.

D. Monthly expenditure pattern



77. Higher expenditures in August 2010 reflect the recording in the Operation's account of obligations for rations and petrol, oil and lubricants. Higher expenditures in the months of September and October 2010, and April and June 2011 are attributable to the recording of obligations and disbursements for the reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing Governments for troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment. Higher expenditures with respect to September and

October 2010, and June 2011, are also due to the reflection in the Operation's account of obligations and actual disbursements related to the rental of its aircraft fleet, construction services and acquisition of equipment to carry on the engineering projects throughout Darfur.

E. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	15 599.9
Other/miscellaneous income	5 299.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(0.2)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	89 936.9
Total	**110 835.7**

F. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	88 071.7
Formed police units	13 213.1
Subtotal	**101 284.8**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	49 589.3
Communications	19 196.2
Medical	14 251.8
Special equipment	8 115.5
Subtotal	**91 152.8**
Total	**192 437.6**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	2.6	1 January 2008	—
Intensified operational condition factor	3.8	1 January 2008	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	3.3	1 January 2008	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-3.0		

G. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	783.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**783.4**

[a] Value of land contributed by the Government of the Sudan in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	$565.0	5.0%

78. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to lower actual requirements for mission subsistence allowance and travel costs owing to a slower than anticipated deployment of military observers and a higher number of military observers arriving from neighbouring countries. While the budgetary provision was based on the application of a 12.0 per cent delayed deployment factor, the actual vacancy rate for the period averaged 23.3 per cent.

79. Actual requirements for mission subsistence allowance reflect the payment of the full amount of mission subsistence allowance to all deployed military observers (an average of 184 military observers, compared with the lower number of 85 military observers used in the cost estimates), as no accommodation was provided during the 2010/11 period owing to delays in the construction programme.

	Variance	
Military contingents	$39 736.9	7.6%

80. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements with respect to rations owing to a lower actual ceiling man rate (an average cost of $9.74 per person-day, compared with the budgeted cost of $13.36 per person-day) owing to a reduction in airlifting services to various locations; and to the non-purchase of reserve ration packs owing to the utilization of existing stocks. In addition, the unspent amount was attributable to the unserviceability and non-deployment of contingent-owned major equipment, resulting in lower actual requirements with respect to the reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments.

81. The unspent balance was offset in part by additional requirements with respect to: (a) the reimbursement of troop costs to contributing Governments stemming from the faster than projected deployment of military contingent personnel (actual deployment averaged 17,010 personnel (exclusive of staff and liaison officers), compared with the budgeted average strength of 16,636 personnel (exclusive of staff

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

and liaison officers)); and (b) the freight and deployment of contingent-owned equipment, owing to the use of a third-party logistics provider for intra-theatre movement as the Operation lacked a dedicated multirole logistic unit.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$9 356.8	5.6%

82. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation owing to a slower than anticipated deployment of United Nations police personnel, and lower-than-planned travel costs, including as a result of a higher proportion of police personnel arriving from neighbouring countries. While the estimated budgetary requirements anticipated the deployment of an average of 3,131 police officers, the actual deployment averaged 2,796 officers, which is reflective of the difficulties faced by the Operation in relation to the issuance of visas.

	Variance	
Formed police units	$19 303.5	26.0%

83. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to lower actual requirements for the reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment owing to higher-than-projected levels of unserviceability and non-deployment of major equipment under the terms of the memoranda of understanding with formed police-contributing countries; and to reduced requirements for rations owing to the lower actual ceiling man rate and the non-purchase of combat rations pack due to the utilization of existing stocks.

	Variance	
International staff	$64 405.0	24.6%

84. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to net salaries and common staff costs. The Operation experienced an average vacancy rate of 27.8 per cent for the period in comparison with the budgeted rate of 25.0 per cent, owing to a high turnover and the large number of prospective staff who declined offers of appointment owing to the volatile phase IV security environment and living conditions in Darfur. In addition, the level of actual expenditures regarding net salaries and common staff costs was lower than the estimated provisions for salaries, including post adjustment, and common staff costs for international staff pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/250, on human resources management.

	Variance	
National staff	($2 575.7)	(3.9%)

85. The additional requirements were attributable to a higher-than-anticipated rate of deployment of national General Service staff (an actual average rate of 16.2 per cent, compared with the budgeted vacancy rate of 20.0 per cent), owing to a strengthened recruitment campaign launched by UNAMID through the public media (broadcast and print) and the Operation website. The variance was also attributable

to the implementation of revised salary scales in effect since 1 March 2011, which resulted in salary and allowance increases, the impact of which was more strongly felt in respect of national General Service staff. While the estimated budgetary requirements were based on a monthly average cost of $1,570, the actual monthly average cost for national General Service staff was $1,677.

86. The overall additional requirements were offset in part by reduced actual hazardous duty station payments owing to the designation of Khartoum, Port Sudan and El Obeid as non-hazardous duty station areas.

		Variance
United Nations Volunteers	$1 805.6	7.3%

87. The unspent balance was attributable to lower-than-budgeted costs for United Nations Volunteers with respect to pre-departure and repatriation expenses, home visits and settling in grants.

		Variance
Government-provided personnel	$17.4	6.2%

88. The unutilized balance was attributable to reduced requirements for travel on assignment or repatriation owing to lower actual cost of air travel.

		Variance
Consultants	($1 003.4)	(492.6%)

89. The additional requirements were attributable to unbudgeted consultancies in specialized and critical areas where the Operation lacked adequate skills. During the reporting period, consultants (non-training) were engaged for the following: political guidance and support to the Doha peace process; implementation of quick-impact projects; water exploration, conservation and management; environmental health; and public information.

		Variance
Official travel	($4 839.0)	(107.9%)

90. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to increased travel undertaken within the mission area related to unplanned trips for hostage-crisis management, humanitarian and recovery issues; to increased activities of uniformed personnel in connection with the convoy of United Nations-owned equipment, the inspection of ammunition and explosives, and support for the disarmament and demobilization of combatants; as well as to increased logistical, administrative and substantive support provided to team sites. A volatile security environment and inaccessibility to remote team sites and community policing centres further compounded the logistical problems related to in-mission travel and contributed to longer-than-expected travel times to reach the duty stations. The overall additional requirements were also attributable to increased official travel undertaken outside the mission area in connection with the mediation and political consultations for the Doha peace process as well as for predeployment visits.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$27 575.6	12.4%

91. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to: (a) reduced requirements for construction services and related acquisition of prefabricated facilities, electrical equipment and field defence supplies, owing to challenges related to the acquisition of land and the long procurement process, as well as the volatile security situation and poor infrastructure, which delayed the mobilization of contractors to the sites and the delivery of essential building materials, which resulted in the non-construction of the planned military camps, community policing centres and water and environment projects; (b) lower-than-planned self-sustainment reimbursements to contributing Governments; (c) the lower acquisition of generators owing to the transfer of equipment from another mission; and (d) the lower acquisition of field defence equipment owing to changes in operational requirement.

92. The overall reduced requirements were offset in part by additional requirements for: (a) petrol, oil and lubricants owing to the continued reliance on high-capacity generators for the uninterrupted supply of electricity in the mission area and to the 12.5 per cent increase in the price of diesel fuel (budgeted price of $1.24 per litre compared to the actual average price of $1.395 per litre); (b) the acquisition of accommodation equipment to furnish the United Nations-provided staff residential accommodation mission-wide and guest houses; (c) freight charges for office furniture ordered in the prior financial period which were recorded in the reporting period; and (d) the acquisition of 20 additional water treatment plants to meet water purification requirements.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$6 231.2	19.3%

93. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to the advance procurement during the prior period of 10 garbage trucks in support of water and environment-related activities; and to reduced requirements for the acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment owing to procurement delays.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$40 367.0	15.4%

94. The unspent balance was attributable mainly to reduced expenditures for the rental and operation of aircraft and the related aviation fuel consumption, owing to a lower-than-planned level of aviation activities (actual 27,272 hours flown by rotary and fixed-wing aircraft, compared with the 34,442 hours budgeted) resulting from the delayed deployment of the Operation's aircraft and restrictions on flights. A total of 7 aircraft (3 fixed-wing aircraft and 4 helicopters) out of the planned 50 aircraft (12 fixed-wing aircraft and 38 helicopters) were not deployed owing primarily to the unavailability of tactical helicopters (Mi-35) from contributing countries, for which no commercial alternative could be identified, and restrictions on the deployment of aircraft over 20 years old.

	Variance	
Communications	$13 463.4	25.1%

95. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the postponement of the planned acquisition of solar power systems owing to procurement delays, the cancellation of the planned acquisition of telephone exchanges owing to an anticipated change in technology (migration of existing MD110 installations to MX-ONE), and reduced actual requirements for the acquisition of mobile radios and base station radios owing to revised operational requirements. In addition, the variance resulted from reduced actual requirements for spare parts owing to delay in the procurement process, and for commercial communication owing to the delayed deployment of Operation personnel.

96. The unspent balance was offset in part by additional requirements for reimbursements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment, owing to higher actual levels of self-sustainment based on signed memorandums of understanding.

	Variance	
Information technology	$2 919.4	12.4%

97. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the postponement of the planned replacement of 875 desktop computers, 902 laptop computers and 102 digital senders owing to delays in the write-off process; and to the cancellation of the planned acquisition of computer servers and the related procurement of spare parts and supplies due to the virtualization of servers undertaken. The unspent amount was partly offset by higher actual expenditure for licences, fees and rental of software.

	Variance	
Medical	$9 163.9	34.0%

98. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to reduced requirements with respect to: (a) reimbursements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment; (b) the non-purchase of items of medical equipment owing to revised operational requirements; and (c) medical services owing to the increased reliance on the Operation's medical facilities throughout the mission area.

	Variance	
Special equipment	($110.2)	(1.4%)

99. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to the unplanned acquisition of binoculars and other specialized equipment to enhance the capacity and operational capability of the close protection team in view of the volatile security situation.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($1 743.1)	(4.6%)

100. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to higher actual expenditures for bank charges owing to the increased volume of banking

transactions as the Operation continued to expand, with more people being deployed; and to the acquisition of additional various items of warehousing equipment and material handling equipment to enhance the Operation's operational capability.

101. The additional requirements were offset in part by reduced requirements for the disarmament, the demobilization and the reintegration of armed elements owing to the lack of a comprehensive peace agreement and the slow pace of returnees of warring parties to their home.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

102. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNAMID are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $224,677,700, with respect to the period from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2011, amounting to $110,835,700 from interest income ($15,599,900), other/miscellaneous income ($5,299,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($89,936,900), offset by prior-period adjustments ($200).**